

**JUDGE BROADHURST REFUSES TO AY OFF
EXECUTION TO BRUCO VANZETTI**

BOSTON, Aug. 7 (FP).—Superior Court Judge Broadhurst, a reactionary but the only justice available at the time, denied the plea of Sacco-Vanzetti defense counsel for a stay of execution after the filing of another new trial motion. Attorney Arthur D. Hill filed the motion for new trial at Dedham with eight supporting affidavits, new evidence since the sentence of death was pronounced on the two workers.

Hill immediately took the plea for a stay to Chief Justice W. P. Hall of the superior court, at Fitchburg.

The new trial motion is based on the affidavits of Frank Sibley, John Beffel, Elizabeth Bernkopf, Lois Rantoul, Robert Benchley and Proctor relating the prejudice of Judge Thayer at the time of the trial.

Baltimore Workers Demand Liberation

WEST BALTIMORE, Aug. 7— : We, hundreds of workers assembled at a demonstration in West Baltimore, Maryland, demand that:

Wherres, Sacco and Vanzetti have been unjustly condemned; —

We heartily demand that Sacco and Vanzetti shall be freed as partial compensation for the wrong done them, and that Judge Thayer be impeached for his partiality and injustice portrayed at the trial.

(Continued on Page Three)

THE WORKERS PARTY MEMBERSHIP DISCUSSES CONVENTION PROBLEMS

Political Committee Resolution Endorsed by New York, Chicago
Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Detroit.

IN the discussions at Membership Meetings of the Workers (Communist) Party, the declaration of the Political Committee on the resolution of the Communist International on the American Question was endorsed in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Detroit. The resolution of the Question was endorsed at New Haven, Conn. The vote was as follows:

NEW YORK: For the Political Committee, 715; for the Opposition, 507
Abstaining, 60.

CHICAGO: For the Political Committee, 312; for the Opposition, 256.
PITTSBURGH: For the Political Committee, 72; for the Opposition, 50.

PHILADELPHIA: For the Political Committee, 83; for the Opposition, 86.

DETROIT: For the Political Committee, 120; for the Opposition, 41.
NEW HAVEN: For the Political Committee, Six; for the Opposition, 22.

This edition of The DAILY WORKER went to press too early to ex-

the results of the Membership Meetings held Sunday at Cleveland, Minneapolis, Boston and Buffalo.

DEMONSTRATION ON THE COMMONS

Arrest James' Nephew, Pleading for Sacco

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Twenty-five thousand persons were thrown into confusion this afternoon when the police broke up two protest meetings of Secco-Vassetti sympathizers. The crowd was charged by mounted police after an ultimatum to stop the meeting had been given to the speaker by the authorities.

"We have just been notified by the police to stop this meeting," cried Harry Cantor, chairman of the meeting held under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party. "My fellow workers I think we will continue."

No sooner had he spoken than he was jerked from his platform by the officers and rushed to a nearby station. Then the police charged the meetings, swinging their clubs.

The smash-up of the Workers Party meeting followed a police attack on a meeting held under the auspices of the socialist party. Permission had been obtained for both meetings.

Mounted police drove their horses thru the crowd and dispersed the second meeting as Harry Center, after denouncing the death sentences of Sacco and Vanzetti as a piece of class injustice, introduced Arturo Giovannitti, general secretary of the Italian Chamber of Labor.

Arrest Chairman.
Police under Superintendent Crowley, armed with machine guns, dragged Harry Cantor. As John Ballam began to speak, the police finished their job and dispersed the meeting. Edwin H. James, a nephew of Henry and Wm. James, and Alvin Friedman who attended the meeting and who protested against the actions of the police, was severely beaten.

Scores of police, some of the mounted, surged thru the crowd. Many persons were brutally knocked down. Others were clubbed by the officers.

Then came the clanging patrol wagons and hauled several members of the crowd out of the Commons.

Censor Meeting:

The socialist party meeting was broken up when Alfred Baker Lewis, chairman, announced that a num-

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Strikebr Dies of Brain T

BOSTON.
Wood, governor
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Wood is chief of the the United used to help Corporation 1919-20. He Indiana, and nd terrorized brutal manne

In 1920 W. the republican, defeated in primaries in were held. of South De tion campaign he by the s manipulators vention, took Gary's suite stone Hotel nominate of the president of that year

SACCO AND VANZETTI SH

Banker Has His Land



agents of the Soviet Union Republics, who now create the student body of the First Moscow University, the oldest university in all Russia. Even under the tsar, however, there had been revolutionary elements among the student body of this university, taking their part with the oppressed masses, resulting in troops mobilized in the Military Training Academy across the street.

During student demonstrations, I pointed out, these were called on to break up the gatherings held, the cruel use of the infamous Russian knout in their bloody task.

Significant, in a way, that at the Student Anti-Demonstration, at the New School for Social Work, Thursday night, a score of police surrounded the building, inside and out, and adjoining, ready for any "development." As in China today, the students are taken into custody by the revolutionary program.

WOMEN

TRADE UNIONISTS' WIVES DISCUSS WHAT WOMEN CAN DO TO BUILD MEN'S UNIONS

By HELEN G. NORTON.

KATONAH, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Thirty trade unionists' wives, gathered at Brookwood Labor College for a week's conference, concluded that women's auxiliaries could do these things: Develop common interests with the men, build organizations that will not stamp after a strike is over; develop joint activities with auxiliaries of other unions; preach labor in other women's organizations; build loyalty by actual service to individuals and families in special need; have enough social activities to warm the hearts and keep the organization active and familiar; plan for educational work; get together for the organization of teachers and office workers and create a home atmosphere friendly to labor.

The wife who won't take an interest in her husband's union activities and the husband who snubs his wife if she does were both severely scored. "We need a union home, not merely a union man," someone said.

Auxiliary meetings should devote less time to floor work and seeing which committee can furnish the best refreshments, and more time to study-

ing labor problems, the women decided. Company unionism, women in industry, wages, labor legislation, economics, and the public school system were listed as projects for study by Theresa Wolfson, author of "Women Workers and the Trade Unions."

The position of women in industry today was reviewed by Mary Anderson, director Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor. She emphasized the need for organizing women workers and scored hard-shelled labor unions which refused to organize the women in their industries, pointing out that so long as women worked for lower wages, the men's jobs were not safe.

The women at the conference represented auxiliaries of machinists to railway shops, automobile factories and shipyards, lithographers, carpenters and postal clerks. They came from as far north as Montreal and New Brunswick, as far south as Virginia, and as far west as Detroit and Chicago. The institute was sponsored jointly by the educational department of the machinists' auxiliary and Brookwood Labor College.

AUTO MAGNATES START MAKING DETROIT A "SHE-TOWN"

DETROIT, Aug. 7 (FP).—Because women can do the semi-skilled work of running punch presses and drills in the auto factories, men are being laid off to join the mob of unemployed Detroit workers. Women are given the jobs because the prevailing wage for them is 20 to 30 cents an hour lower for the same work. Detroit is beginning to take on the aspects of a "she-town," in which the woman works out and the man looks after the kids.

The Ford Worker, published at 1907 Grand River Ave., by radical workers in the Ford plant, carries in its July 15 issue a letter from an American-born Ford employee who had been on

the Ford payroll 8 years, getting lately \$4.80 a day. But work got scarce and in the spring he was laid off indefinitely. Unable to find work elsewhere to maintain his wife and 4 children he finally consented to have her look for a job. He writes:

"She was 'luckier' than I was. She got a job running a drill press for 30 cents an hour. She could do the work as well as I could so the concern hired her because she was cheaper. If she had refused it some other woman would have taken it. So I stay home and send the kids to school to learn all about this great land of the free."

CO-OPERATIVES

AFRICAN CHIEFS FORM CO-OPERATIVES;
FLOOD OUTRAGES; OTHER NEGRO NOTES

Strike Action on Tuesday

SACCO-VANZETTI STRIKE DECIDED ON AT WATERBURY

Workers Plan to Quit Work on Tuesday

(Continued from Page One)
cided in a great mass meeting here.
"What are the workers of Waterbury going to do to stop this outrage against the working class?" demanded George Siskind, the principal speaker. And 500 workers thundered: "Strike!"

Workers Will Give Their Verdict.
"The last verdict has not yet been spoken," the speaker declared. "That will be the verdict of the American workmen." And he added, "The workers of America will tear Sacco and Vanzetti out of the hands of their executioners, for the issue is not whether these men committed murder but that they were radicals, draft evaders, slackers, Italians and foreigners."

Siskind told the eager audience how the frame-up had been effected during a period of "red" hysteria when the American people were being fed on lurid stories of the terrible fate of this country if the Reds ever got control of the government.

Plot to Frame Sacco Was Told.
He told the story of Salasdo, Sacco's friend, who was either thrown out of the top floor of a 14-story building in New York, where he was being held incommunicado by Mitchell Palmer's red raiders, or jumped out crashed by the third degree they had given him.

The speaker went on to tell how Sacco came to New York to investigate that case and how he was seized by the red hunters and held on no other charge than that of being a radical. It was then that it was decided to frame him.

Branding the government's refusal to produce records now in the department of justice files which substantiate this story, as proof of the frame-up plot, Siskind proceeded to quote Judge Thayer's statements that he was going to get the two radicals.

Labor Will Tie Up the Country.
"Sacco says that unless labor acts he is lost," Siskind declared. "We have the power. We can tie up every wheel in this country," he said. "Way even prevent Fuller's chauffeur from driving to the Supreme Court."

Police Break Up Sacco Vanzetti Meeting Held In Binghamton; Arrest

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 1.—City police broke up the Sacco and Vanzetti meeting here yesterday afternoon and arrested Herbert Benjamin, the speaker, who was afterwards released on \$100 bail after being held on a technical charge. Benjamin will speak at an indoor demonstration Monday. The night before Benjamin had addressed over 500 shoe workers in the neighboring city of Endicott. These workers voted unanimously to participate in the half day protest strike Tuesday forenoon.

Coolidge Political Fortunes End; Who Have Banks Picked?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The practical politicians of the capital, trying to peer through the haze of the next ten months, are already beginning to vision the Republican convention of 1928 as generally similar to the historic 1920 convention.

Whether history will repeat itself as to details and see the favorites ousted, distanced and a dark horse nominated, as was the case in 1920, can only be conjectured, but they point out that the pre-convention situation is much the same.

The three strong men of 1920 were Lowden, Wood and Johnson. Ultimately they killed each other off and Warren G. Harding was nominated. The three strong men of 1928 now appear to be Lowden, Hoover and Dawes, with Charles Evans Hughes constituting a possible fourth with big business finally selecting some less untried candidate.

Meanwhile gentle guffaws pervade the smoking rooms and beauty parlors of this capital, where political leaders foregather. The cause of mirth is the final, belated explanation of close friends of Cal Coolidge that the word "choosen" so ungrammatically intruded into an otherwise plain and simple abdication, was selected thru no sense of New England humor, but was a gusty and dignified hint to



The CASE of SACCO and VANZETTI

By Felix Frankfurter

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It is, brief, popular summary of the thousands of pages of evidence presented in this case.

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...to protect against the legal murder of the two convicted men. A telegram, stating Father's opinion and the methods of the prosecution and the investigating committee, was sent to Governor Fuller. "Four investigation was nothing but a monster plot against the life of our two brothers," the telegram declared, "and we demand their immediate liberty."

The meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Workers Party, was addressed in Italian by N. Napoli, New York editor, and Angelo Disteano of the New Haven Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

tomorrow, for tomorrow the courts will hear motions on the famous case that has been in progress for seven years. Judge Webster Thayer, who recently sentenced Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair, will leave his summer home in Maine and go to the court house in Dedham tomorrow afternoon to pass upon the eighth motion for a new trial. It is certain that he will repeat his decision to railroad the workers to the electric chair.

New Court Moves

Tomorrow morning the warden of the state prison, who has the prisoners in custody will be in the Supreme Court on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus brought in an effort to get the men out of the death house. The defense holds that they should be returned to their regular prison cells pending the decision for a new trial. The prisoners will not be in court.

It is the general impression here tonight that both court hearings are preliminaries to getting the case into the federal courts. It would be impossible under the law for them to appeal to the federal courts without such a move because the law provides that a case cannot be taken to the United States court after it has been thru the state court three months. It has been four months since the men were sentenced, hence it was necessary to go back to the state courts tomorrow with some kind of motion in order to go to the federal courts the next day.

If the defense fails to get the district federal court to intervene, the case will be carried to Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court, the plea being that the state courts have violated the Constitution of the United States which provides that every person shall have a fair trial. The contention for seven years has been that Sacco and Vanzetti did not have a fair trial.

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**SIXTH SESSION OF THE
COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL** —35

PARTY ORGANIZATION
Introduction by Jay Lovestone
The letter on reorganization from the Communist International; the reorganization plan on shop nuclei basis; the party's constitution, properly indexed, organizational chart, program, etc., etc. —35

**FROM THE FOURTH TO THE
FIFTH WORLD CONGRESS**
(Report of the Ex. Com. of the Communist International) —35

FIFTH CONGRESS REPORTS
Speeches, reports and the last decisions of the leading body of the world Communist movement. (Paper) —70

**CONSTITUTION AND
PROGRAM**
Workers Party of America
Adopted at the National Convention of 1921 (New York), amended by the Convention of 1934 (Chicago). —60

**THE SECOND YEAR OF THE
WORKERS (COMMUNIST)
PARTY**
A report of the Central Committee to the third National Convention held in Chicago, January 1, 1924. These resolutions—program. Introduction by C. E. Ruthenberg. —50

**THE FOURTH NATIONAL
CONVENTION**
Resolutions—These—Declarations—Constitution of the Workers (Communist) Party Adopted at the 4th National Convention, held in Chicago, Ill., August 31 to 30, 1925. —50

THE DAILY WORKER PUB.CO
33 FIRST ST.,
NEW YORK.

**Barren Country
Openly to Limit the
Product, Raise Price**

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 7.—The first major attempt in the history of the oil industry to secure a declining market for voluntary production restrictions, not under compulsion in the Oklahoma field.

For the next five months the daily output has been set at 450,000 barrels, compared with a high last Friday of 525,000. Each lease will curtail production one-fourth under the plan promulgated by mapping Ray M. Collins. The plan was drafted by a committee of leading oil men.

If the experiment is successful it may ultimately be adopted for varying periods by other large fields, which, like the Oklahoma have been intermittently seeking to plot the market, experts predict.

Workers Thre ten General



This meeting is in Union Square. Meetings like it are The Plaza.

**THE WORLD
STRUGGLE FOR**

Oil

And Soviet Russia



The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey refuses to deal with Soviet Russia.

The Royal Dutch Shell British interests will not deal with Soviet Russia.

Representatives of both interests issue attacks against the world's first workers' government.

COOLIDGE SAYS

The sovereignty of nations

**LOS ANGELES COMRADES ACTIVE DURING
SUCCESSFUL YEAR; DOWN FACTIONALISM**

By R. E. D. (Worker Correspondent)

One year ago last spring the present Sub-District Executive Committee came into office and announced its conciliatory policy of "taking in all the new members we can, and expelling none." We did this because we realized we were already weakened by too many intestine fights to stir up others, and we had to have members to pay the rent, support the Press, and make donations to the many Party needs. The result was to hold our membership and actually to increase it. When Bob Minor was here to get us to endorse the famous Unity Resolution, we had 110 at the meeting; last Tuesday night July 28, at a general membership meeting to aid The DAILY WORKER Drive we counted 125. This meeting was absolutely harmonious and came gallantly to the rescue of the Daily and of the Furriers on strike and made substantial donations to both.

Successful Finances.

Our second policy was to look after the finances and see that, when we undertook an enterprise we shouldn't come out in the hole. So when Bert Wolfe came here we gave him a round-

The order for Ispreco's have almost quadrupled; the Communist international will have to be increased; the Labor Defender sells better than ever; Labor Unity is eagerly snatched up by the nuclei; and the socialist Classics are always in demand.

One final word. The main reason for the healthy condition of the Party in Southern California is due solely to the honest efforts to keep up a United Front with Labor; organized or unorganized.

**Woman Speaker to
Tell Los Angeles
Nucleus of U.S.S.R.**

By L. F. RINDAL

(Worker Correspondent)
LOS ANGELES, Cal., August 2.—In spite of the warm weather and other forces of "hot air" tactics over-time trying to break down the energy, activities along the line of their

**SUMMER
OPENING
OF LO**

500-Acre

oil

Aug 8

About 7000 call was issued of Los Angeles Consumers League children, electrically, left wine and also by or United.

At the the confere many detail met by the camp, war only one section of the last one of the energy, activities along the line of their

Boston Armed, Ready for Sign of Violence

Continued From First Page

Last night every member of the State department had received his share and been assigned to the post. It will take the moment a strike strikes, those close to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, City and State, say they are no fear of the radical element in Massachusetts, but expect an influx of members of the socialist group on Chicago at any moment. With their arrival here outbreaks of violence are predicted. Every movement made by members of this group is being carefully watched by operatives of the Department of Justice and their activities reported to Major General Fouts, Commissioner of public safety in this State.

Thus far—more than 10 hours since Governor Fuller announced his denials—not a single case of violence or major demonstration has been reported as either to the police of the city or to the State constabulary outside of Boston.

Arrest Pamphlet Distributor

The one minor demonstration which occurred without any serious action was the arrest last evening of Joseph More, 31 years old, of 51 Beach street, lawfully, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti committee.

More was arrested in front of the Sacco-Vanzetti headquarters on Hanover street by Sergeant Morris Sullivan of the Hanover street police station while distributing pamphlets calling upon the public to attend a mass meeting planned for today on Beacon street. Sullivan, in distributing More's attention to the fact that he distributed the pamphlets without a permit was unlawful and calling upon him to cease the distribution, arrested him when the latter ignored the warning. More went along peacefully to the police station, was booked on charges of distributing pamphlets without a permit, and was held by friends a few minutes later.

A crowd of about 100 men and women gathered about Sergeant Sullivan and placed More under guard and followed the pair to the Hanover street police station a short distance away, but no trouble occurred and the station marked the walk to the station house.

Citizens Offer Services

While preparations were being made throughout the city, following the declaration of the existence of a state of emergency here, scores of calls were being received by Superintendent of Police Crowley at his headquarters from citizens in different parts of the city, offering their services free to the police both in the event of any serious outbreaks. The first to be received at headquarters came from a man who gave his name as Morris Crockett of 5 Temple street, Dorchester.

Crockett told Superintendent Crowley that he will spend the next two weeks in his vacation, and would make himself available for any cooperation to the city officials in any emergency if his services were needed.

There is no need of volunteers, Superintendent Crowley announced.

Guard Public Buildings

Until further orders the state of emergency will continue to exist, police officials informed district captains and department heads in a special order issued late last night. "Meanwhile, every precaution is being taken to guard public buildings, hospitals, railroad terminals and stations, the subway elevated and street car system and the private residences of those men who figured in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial and the final disposition of the case."

The emergency mobilization order issued by Commissioner Wilson through Superintendent of Police Crowley is virtually a 24-hour tour of duty. It affects every member of the police department in Boston, special officers, members of the bureau of criminal investigation, inspectors, members of the Mayor and vice squads, plain clothes men, traffic officers and regular patrolmen. All days off have been cancelled and no more men will be allowed to go on either special leaves of absence or vacations. No member of the department will be allowed to leave the city and from now on every man must be in touch with his superior officers every hour of the day and night. The police force, at present, comprises about 2300 men and superiors.

Mobilization Order

The mobilization order issued by Commissioner Wilson and promulgated throughout the city yesterday reached the district captains and department heads shortly after noon. It read:

"At this particular time every effort must be made by the police to protect the lives of the general public and everything possible must be done by them to prevent crime."

"Great care must be taken at every place where larger crowds are assembled for lawful purposes and, at the same time, all persons assembled for unlawful purposes must be dispersed."

"The police must be especially vigilant and careful in keeping all persons who look suspicious and pay strict attention to duty in particularly watching persons who may be carrying bombs or other dangerous explosives."

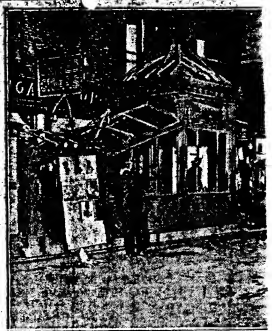
"Pleasures Secondary"

"In emergencies, the police must understand that their pleasures are secondary to the duties imposed on them by law, and the Police Commissioner, having that in mind, directs me to cover all subways, railroad terminals, bridges, public buildings and other places wherein there is any danger of explosives being planted."

"The following order will be put into effect immediately at the station and will continue until further orders:

"Days off will be suspended, including traffic officers."

"Long day men will report to their superiors at 7:30 a. m. and morning-in-squads will be kept in full readiness."



WRECKED KIOSKS SHOW EFFECT OF S. This photo shows the entrance and exits of the I. R. T. subway station top blown off, as the result of terrific blasts. This station is :

A. m., where they will sleep until 4 p. m. unless otherwise called upon for emergency, when they will be called for supper and report back at 5:30 p. m. and call.

"Day men will report back to their respective stations at 5 o'clock a. m., including traffic officers, and remain until ordered by their commanding officers."

Similar Action in Other Cities

Immediately upon the promulgation of this alert copies were sent to the police capitals and chiefs of the cities and towns about Boston, inviting those officers' attention to the action of the police department here and inviting cooperation to the fullest extent. The response was immediate. In a score of cities and towns throughout the State similar precautionary measures were taken at once.

In Cambridge an order was issued shortly after the police was received from police headquarters here ordering back detectives away on their vacations. Plans were also completed for the guarding of the Middlesex Courts at East Cambridge, City Hall, Harvard and Technology Colleges, and the homes of the presidents of those institutions.

Grand Judge Wall's Home

In Medford an order was issued by Acting Chief Daniel Conners assigned until further notice Patrolman William Porter to guard the residence of Judge William Wall of Forest street. Police Chief William Will of Everett also took precautionary measures in order to co-operate with the Boston authorities and the State Constabulary. He assigned two officers to supplement the guard duty at the station.

Sacco-Vanzetti Stirs Th

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Boston—City heavily s
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New York—Subway bor
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Rapid City, S. D.—Presid
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Washington—National c
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Baltimore—Mayor's hom
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Chicago—Federal buildin

Denver—General strike
coal fields.

Philadelphia—Presbyteria

Buenos Aires—Bomb ex
Ferguson.



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Case Continents

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Five Moves to Save Men From the Chair

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First, was a motion for a new trial held at Dedham, based on alleged bias of Judge Webster Thayer and new evidence contained in affidavits submitted during the investigation of the Governor and that of his advisory committee; second, a petition to the Governor for a reprieve for the two men until the Dedham motion could be heard; third, a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to the State Supreme Court on the ground that Sacco and Vanzetti are unlawfully held in the death house of State prison; fourth, a petition to Judge Broadhurst, the Suffolk Superior Court to stay the execution until the new trial motion is heard; fifth, an application to Chief Justice Walsh for Judge Hall to assign some other justice besides Judge Thayer to hear the motion at Dedham.

Judge Broadhurst denied the motion to stay execution and Chief Justice Hall ruled that Judge Thayer must hear the motion for a new trial.

The last decision of the day came from Dedham, the home of Chief Justice Hall. Attorney Arthur D. Hill and Elias Field, the new attorneys in the case, yesterday went to his home with the plan to have the motion heard publicly before a new judge. In part their mission was successful. After the interview at his home, which lasted an hour and a half, Chief Justice Hall announced that he had set tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock as the time when the motion would be heard. He said that he would communicate with Judge Thayer, who is at his summer home in Ogunquit, the County where the prisoners are confined, ruled that he did not have jurisdiction to grant a stay of execution.

Mass Hoping Today

Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock Judge Sanderson in the Supreme Court will hear the petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Last night Warden William Hendon at the Charlestown State Prison received an order of notice to be in court at that hour and bring with him the warrant under which the prisoners are retained.

Tomorrow, also, Governor Fuller, who is spending the week-end at his summer home in Rye, N. H., will be at the State House to consider the case for an executive reprieve for the two men.

Meanwhile, the popular appeal to protest against the execution of the two men was being placed by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee. A mass meeting, under the auspices of the Socialist Party and similar to the gathering last Sunday, will be held at 6 o'clock this afternoon on the mall of the common. Fully 300 reserve policemen were on hand a week ago to prevent outbreaks and demonstrations. Today, when the entire department mobilized, many times that number will be available in case of trouble.

Yesterday two more attorneys joined Charney with Arthur D. Hill, who stepped in as chief of the defense



JOSEPH MORO
Secretary of Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee, arrested for distributing hand bills advertising meeting on Common.

16 POLICE GUARD GOVERNOR'S HOME

NORTH HAMPTON, N. H., Aug. 6.—The summer residence of Governor Fuller of Massachusetts, located in this town at Little Boar's Head, Rye Beach, was guarded today by 16 policemen. There were eight New Hampshire State police, four North Hampton police and four Massachusetts State police, all in civilian clothes.

The officers stood watch on eight-hour reliefs. There was no manifestation by strangers or curious persons and the day passed quietly. Mrs. Fuller went for a ride, as did Governor Fuller.

FORGETS HIS DATE TO MANY COUPLE

Continued From First Page

Miss Katherine A. Sandier, 20, of 24 School street, Lynn, appeared in a patriotic wedding attire of red, white and blue outside the courthouse in Essex street, Lynn, promptly at 7 o'clock last night, together with the bridegroom, Charles W. Spence, 21, of Carmella, Ga., a sailor on one of Uncle Sam's ships at the Charlestown navy yard.

With them came an equally beaming bridesmaid and the best man, Rev.

BOMB PLOT MYSTIFIES N. Y. POLICE

No Trace of Explosive

INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/1/77 BY SP-6/STW

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—The roar of two bombs, that last night wrecked two subway stations, tied up for several hours the two main underground arteries of Manhattan and injured a score of persons, provided police today with a mystery as perplexing as any they ever tried to solve.

Hours after the explosion no trace of the two bombs had been found.

NO PROOF OF GUILT

Morris Seigel, the man under arrest, was taken last custody a few hours after the explosions. A patrolman found him peering into a window of St. Patrick's Cathedral, about a mile north of the bombed station. He was described as a Russian 14 years in America. A search of his rooms disclosed a newspaper photograph of a bombing scene and a book, "The Life History of a Traitor." This was the story of a Russian spy.

Police said Seigel told of working in a western harvest field, that he declared he was not convinced that Sacco and Vanzetti had had a fair trial and that he expressed himself as opposed to capital punishment. After a rigorous examination, Seigel was held without bail on a charge of being implicated in the bomb explosion, but Assistant District Attorney William Ryan said he had no proof that Seigel was guilty and had asked that he be held a precaution.

Bomb Found Several Days Ago

The police belief of a Sacco-Vanzetti connection was fostered by reports of bombings in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Buenos Aires and Montevideo. But they said that at no time did they have any proof. Shortly after a threatened strike was settled several days ago, a bomb was found in a subway. But police declined to give information regarding their switch to the theory that persons with a grievance against the transit companies had placed the bombs.

The bombs were placed in 54th street station of the Brooklyn-Manhattan and the Interborough Rapid Transit Companies, one on fourth avenue and the other on Broadway.

Priest Visits Vanzetti

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Winnipeg—Cross and
 arrived that morning of Spec
 Washington—Authorities
 from before United States leg
 Paris—Police attempt to
 street demonstrations.
 Montevideo—Strikes called
 Moscow—Mass meeting

State consular, private detect
 agencies and federal officers. The
 department of Justice men are keeping
 close watch on the train arriving be
 carefully scrutinizing the arrivals
 watching out for any members of
 socialist group from Chicago said
 he on their way to this city.

F. O. Entrances Closed

All public entrances to the post
 building here, except that at Dev
 shire street, at Devonshire and W
 streets, were closed to the public
 today for the first time in the his
 of the city. They will remain clo
 until Monday morning. Assistant C
 today Harry Voss drew the
 blinds to the doors as part of the
 extraordinary measure being exercised
 all the public buildings throughout
 city.

In Wallace's private day and
 which, ordered last night, will be m
 tained from now on at the home
 Assistant District Attorney Dedley
 Ranney on Glen road.

Communications this morning, a
 locker, public and private in the
 way and elevated stations on the
 system will be opened by official
 the Boston Elevated railroad and
 contents examined as a result
 scars which caused considerable
 excitement on the upper level of
 Massachusetts station in the Back
 last night.

James F. Cannon, a starter stati
 at this terminal, and Patrolman
 Ham Malcolm of the Back Bay
 tion, were examining the crowd
 taring and leaving the upper lev
 the station shortly before 9 o'
 when informed by a man waitin
 board a street car that a man des
 as a foreigner had just deposit
 package in one of the public lo
 in the station. Cannon and the p
 man immediately opened the
 with a master key and discover
 package which at first was fear
 be a bomb. The tick tick of a
 could be heard from an intruder
 side the bundle.

Found to Be Meter

The men removed the package
 corner of the station and at once
 moved a member of the bomb
 from police headquarters. Upon
 examination it was found to con
 tain water used in testing wires, the
 work of some engineer who had
 the package in the locker stri
 the evening. The experience was
 the idea of making a thorough
 examination of all these lockers
 out the city.

By noon today the police at
 throughout the city will have tel
 the appearance of armories as
 out of the drastic order issued
 police headquarters yesterday.
 dreds of extra cots and mattresses
 stored late last night in the
 police capitols and department

DEFENCE SCORES FULLER INQUIRY

Sacco-Vanzetti Committee Issues Further Statement Deprecating Governor's Famous Decision



MRS. SACCO LEAVING STATE PRISON YESTERDAY
 wife of one of the men awaiting execution is shown as she left the State prison yesterday after a visit to her husband.

Caustic criticism of the Governor's castigation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, concerning the alleged Department of Justice information on the case, is contained in a statement issued last night by the defence committee. It reads:

DEFENCE STATEMENT

charges were not denied by Katzmann or by Assistant District Attorney Ranney. Indeed, Mr. Ranney argued that the Department of Justice had a legitimate right to "co-operate" with the prosecuting authorities in Massachusetts to secure the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti on the charge of payroll robbery and murder.

1.—The file will show the reports of Harold Sorian, the Department of Justice spy placed on the Sacco-Vanzetti

in January, 1927, that Sacco and Vanzetti had previously been in the office of the Department of Justice in New York City; that Vanzetti went to New York on April 12, 1927, at that time, and then discovered that the man who had been the head of the office of the Department of Justice was a man named J. Edgar Hoover. We call attention to the fact that the Department of Justice, at that time, was headed by J. Edgar Hoover, at that time attorney general of the United States, who appeared before the House of Representatives in Washington on June 1, 1927, and was then under attack on the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti, on which occasion, Hoover, as the committee report of the special division of the department, stating forth in much detail how the Department of Justice agents had been working, had attempted to reveal up the members of the Gallatin group of anarchists.

We point out that on May 1, 1927, a week after Vanzetti's visit to New York, Salsola was killed. He had been a prisoner in the Massachusetts House of Correction in Lynn. Three years prior to the early morning hours of May 1, 1927, Salsola, after jumping out of his cell, was shot by a window of the Department of Justice of Boston. The fate of Salsola furnished dreadful evidence that the man-hunt was on.

Psychology Map Drawn

It was therefore the "consciousness of guilt," as Judge Thayer called it, but consciousness of being hunted anarchists that was in the minds of Sacco and Vanzetti when they were grilled by Chief Stewart and Edman on the night of their arrest. It accounts absolutely for their "mad" to the police concerning their radical friends and their radical views and activities.

Governor Fuller, sending even to look at the files of the Department of Justice, or to talk with Department of Justice agents, regarding the drive against the radicals in that time, and especially the man-hunt for the Gallatin anarchists, reveals his inability or refusal to understand the psychology of the hunted radicals, and the sinister ignorance of the fundamental issues of this case.

Judge Thayer, violating all principles of real justice and all rules of Massachusetts judicial procedure in jury trials, instructed the jurors that if they found that Sacco and Vanzetti left the Johnson house on the night of their arrest because they suspected that Mrs. Johnson was betraying the police about them, the jury must bring a verdict of guilty. Here are Judge Thayer's words, quoted from his charge to the jury:

"Did the defendants, in company with Orlean and Boda, leave the Johnson house because the automobile had no 122 number plate on it or because they were conscious of or became suspicious of what Mrs. Johnson did in the Bartlett house? If they left because they had no 122 number plates on the automobile, they will never say that there was no consciousness of guilt in consequence of their sudden departure, but if they left because they were conscious of guilt, or if they were told by Mrs. Johnson in the Bartlett house, then you may say that is evidence tending to prove consciousness of guilt on their part. But still, you must remember, that such consciousness of guilt, if you had such consciousness of guilt, must relate to the murders of Parmington and Berardelli and not to the fact that they and their friends were slackers and liable to be deported therefore or were even afraid that some kind of punishment might come to them."

Did Not Want Death

BLOW OUT FRONT OF GROCERY STORE

ROCHESTER, N.Y., May 6 (UP)—A bomb explosion, heard far off, blew out the front of the grocery store conducted by Herman Di Fabio and Marjorie Gold here today. Eight crates of Mrs. Di Fabio's in the store damaged.

It was the third attempt in six years to wreck the building, which is owned by Fred Silverman. No explanation of the bombing was given by the police.

THREATEN PASTOR

Philadelphia Minister Whose Church Was Shown Up Receives Letter Promising Death if He Protests Outrage—Many Buildings Under Guard

PHILADELPHIA, May 6 (AP)—The Rev. Edward J. Bowman, pastor of Emmanuel Protestant Church, West Philadelphia, whose church was partly wrecked by a bomb, today received a letter threatening to blow him to pieces if he made too much fuss about the explosion.

The letter was delivered by a postman a few minutes after Dr. Bowman's arrival home after having been hurriedly summoned from his vacation up state. It was turned over to the



Sacco-Vanzetti Guilty and Had a Fair Trial

Continued From First Page

They find that the trial was fairly conducted, that the courts were justified in denying a new trial on the basis of new evidence and affidavits supplied by the defence, and that Snacco and Vanzetti are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. *

The committee criticized Judge Webster Thayer for talking about the case off the bench, asserting the belief that "doing so was a breach of official decorum."

"But we do not believe," the report continues, "that he used some of the expressions attributed to him, and we think that there is exaggeration in what the persons to whom he spoke remember. Furthermore, we believe that such indications in conversation did not effect his conduct at the trial or the opinions of the jury, who, indeed, so stated to the committee."

Again the report of the committee contains the assertion:
"To us the reading of the stenographic report of the trial gives the impression that the judge tried to be scrupulously fair."

Radicalism Not a Factor

The committee found no basis for the contention of the defence that Sacco and Vanzetti were treated harshly because of their radicalism. The report says that at first reading the cross-examination by the State was harsh, insofar as it related to Sacco's political and social views; but after reviewing the facts in the case, showing that the defence, sensing the danger of conviction, had put up a "last ditch" defence, based solely on their own radicalism as a means of offsetting the State's consciousness of guilt allegation, the report says that Mr. Katzmann was justified in subjecting Sacco to rigorous cross-examination.

The committee points out that while the defence claim that Judge Thayer's "attitude and emphasis" conveyed to the jury a different impression than he wished, it was his acts and language within the court room, the members of the jury stated that they perceived no bias and that some of them did not know when they entered the jury room, whether Judge Thayer thought Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty or innocent.

As to the atmosphere of the courtroom, the presence of an unusually large number of police officers, and the allegations that some of the jurors were predisposed against the defendants, the committee says:

No Unfairness in Trial

"The committee have seen no evidence to make them believe that the trial was unfair. On the contrary they are of the opinion that the judge labored, and endeavored successfully to secure for the defendant a fair trial; that the District Attorney was not in any way guilty of unprofessional behavior, and that he conducted the prosecution vigorously but not improperly; and that the jury, a capable, impartial and unprejudiced body, did as they were instructed, well and truly try and deliverance make."

Taking up the Gould affidavit, which furnished the basis for, e.g., of the motions for a new trial, the committee says that the statement of Gould—that the persons in the automobile were not Sacco and Vanzetti—would have had any effect in changing the mind of the jury, and that the prosecution did not introduce in evidence

COMMITTEE'S REPORT

President Lowell of Harvard, President Stratton of Tech and Former Judge Grant Advise Governor Fuller That Sacco and Vanzetti Had a Fair Trial, That No Good Reason Has Been Presented for a New Trial, and That the Two Men Are Guilty of the Crime Charged

The report of the Governor's advisory committee on the Macco-Vansell case is as follows:

Your Excellency: Starting on the investigation with which you have charged us, with almost no knowledge of the evidence in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Sacco and Vanzetti, to read the full micrographic report of the trial; then, the various affidavits and documents bearing upon the motions for a new trial; and, thereafter, to read such information as might throw light on the report to be made to you. In doing this we have felt that our investigation had better be wholly independent of yours; and, indeed throughout, the only communication we have had from you is the suggestion of one or two people might be worth while to see.

In conducting the investigation we have been guided by a few general principles. One was that our meeting with the public, the "open house," was to be a free discussion of the duty was to form an impartial opinion by ascertaining the truth. Having no power to require the attendance of witnesses, or compel them to testify, we were not to be particularly likely to come before us and speak freely if they thought that what they said would be published in the newspaper. Many of the persons most likely to throw a light upon the case were like testimony and criticism by partisans. For there has been in this case much propaganda by adherents of the various sides, and it is to be regretted that the courts nor the prosecuting officials have properly reply in the public press.

Scope of the Testimony

On the other hand, it has seemed to us important to give the counsel for the defence and for the Commonwealth an opportunity to hear and question everyone who testified before the committee, with the exception of Judge Thayer, Chief Justice Hall and the jurors, whom we did not think should be subjected to questions by counsel—certainly in the absence of specific evidence of misconduct.

The committee just thought that these principles should be applied also to the Kaitumna, the district attorney who was called out after he had talked with the committee. He had been questioned by Mr. Thompson. With these exceptions and what came in line with the inspection of the scenes of the murder, the committee, Messrs. Wessell and Madorsky in prison, all testimony has been subject to the committee. The presence of both counsel, the lawyers and the committee, received evidence separately. Such a course has seemed to be the best way to give each an opportunity to ask questions of any evidence presented to me. Moreover, the committee have heard all the evidence and have been present at the trial and except as provided and investigated in their presence any matter that seemed to bear on the case.

was accused of harboring fugitives, and it was almost inevitable that any man who was charged with such a crime would be subjected to a preliminary hearing, which would be publicly held. For these reasons Mr. Kahnman was justified in subjecting Mr. Sacco to a deposition. His profession that he and his friends were innocents entitled to no special treatment was hardly assumed for the purpose of making a statement. It is a common notion, but his question was not sustained by the Supreme Court.

It has been said that while the deposition was being taken, Mr. Sacco appeared in the photographic report, seems to be correct, yet his attitude and emphasis conveyed a different impression. He was not a man who would appear in the photographic report, seems to be correct, yet his attitude and emphasis conveyed a different impression. He was not a man who would appear in the photographic report, seems to be correct, yet his attitude and emphasis conveyed a different impression.

They state that the judge tried the case fairly; that they perceived no bias; and indeed some of them went so far as to say that they did not know when they entered the jury room to consider their verdict whether he thought the defendants innocent or

It may be added that the committee talked with the 12 available members of the jury—six, the foreman, being dead, and another out of reach in Florida. To the committee the jury seemed an unusually intelligent and independent body of men, and with a representative cross of the 13 appearing to be wage-earners, one a farmer, two engaged in dealing in real estate, a grocer and a photographer. Each of them felt sure that the fact that the accused were foreigners and radicals had no effect upon his opinion, and that native Americans would have been equally certain to be convicted upon the same evidence.

Judge Indiscreet in Conversation

Affidavits were presented to the committee and witnesses were heard to the effect that the Judge, during and after the trial, had expressed his opinion of guilt in vigorous terms. Prejudice means an opinion or sentiment before the fact. That a Judge should form an opinion as the evidence comes in is inevitable and was prejudicial if not in any way brought to the notice of the jury. As we are convinced was true in this case.

Throughout this report the committee has refrained from reviewing the evidence in detail and have stated only their conclusions with comments upon the evidence. The committee is not a trier of fact. From all that has come to us we are forced to conclude that the Judge was indiscreet in conversation with outsiders during the trial. He ought not to have talked about the case with anyone outside the courtroom. This was a serious and a grave breach of official decorum. But we do not believe that he used some of the expressions attributed to him, and we think that there is at least one person in the courtroom to whom he spoke. Furthermore, we believe that such indiscretions in conversation did not affect his conduct at the trial or the opinions of the majority who, indeed, so stated before the committee.

He was at the hearings for a trial Mr. Thompson, now counsel for the defense, contended that because the District Attorney and officers of the United States Secret Service engaged in investigating radical movements there had been collusion for the purpose either of deporting these defendants as political or of convicting them of murder, and thus of getting them out of the way; that with this object Mr. Kahnemann agreed to cross-examine them on the subject of their activities, and that the idea of the



EXPLAINING THE
Michael H. Musmanno, attorney committee, on the steps men, explaining the motion for

they have not been sustained but the counsel for the defendant contend that the Supreme Court decided only that these matters properly within the discretion of the judge, and that his discretion has been abused. They urge, therefore, that while the judge's discretion was not illegally, it was in fact exercised, because he was too indulgent to be impartial; and a wholly impartial exercise of discretion would have brought an order for a new trial.

Severe Strain on Judge

There can be no doubt that the has been subjected to a very harsh. Apart from the respect that is due to the nature of the criticisms made upon him has effect; and the Committee are of opinion that while there is no evidence that his capacity to rightly the questions before the this case has been impaired, nor less he has been in a distinctly conditions. The Committee have constrained, therefore, to do justice for a new trial, and the scope on which they are based on a view of determining whether or not the discretion of the Ju

visory Committee Reports to Governor Fuller

DEDHAM COURT
with the Sacco-Vanzetti de-
part, surrounded by newspaper-
which he filed there yesterday.

side that his discretion was exercised.

of these cartridges did influence opinion of the jury; but the ques-

us in the jury. It may reason-
have done so, and we do not see
could have had any such ef-
It was suggested by Albert H.
on, who made an affidavit as
that the jury might be influ-
by these cartridges, and an ex-
pression as to the age of those
in Vannetti's revolver. It is not
clear how such opinion, or what
significance it was in the
of the Vannetti cartridges. The
of these objects in the jury
may have been irregular, but
I do not see how it could have
done the result. The trial and
judgment ought not be just to
ordered a new trial on that

y Didn't Say, "Damn Them"
r the same motion was in-
ed an affidavit by William H.
wherein he says that Ripley,
summoned as a witness, be-
to the question by him whether

100% 90% 80% 70% 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0%

Amberg and Martin A. Robinson, using the same photograph, stated their opinion that the marks appearing thereon show that the bullet was fired through that pistol. An inspection of the photograph, following the reading of these affidavits for the defendants and for the government, leads us to the conclusion that the latter presented the more convincing evidence. We are of opinion, therefore, that the judge could not properly have ordered a new

At the trial, the defense attorney, J. Edgar Hoover, Jr., testified that the trial, directed by the judge, was never brought by exception before the Supreme Judicial Court. It was based upon an affidavit by Lois M. Andrews, stating that her evidence of identification at the trial was false. This is the witness who, on cross-examination at the trial, testified that Mr. Moore, then counsel for Sacco, at an interview with her suggested that she should see the man in prison. She testified that she had in consequence he would find her as good or a better one; and who, after that interview, and after

Subsequent to the affidavit on which the motion was made, she swore to another in which she said that the former had been obtained by a threat of using discreditable events in her past life to the injury of her son; and the statements of Moore and another man employed by him show that they had hauled up and told her they possessed, the information she claimed they used. The Judge very properly refused to read the affidavit and the affidavit procured in this way, and Mr. Moore let the matter drop.

The Madeiros Confession

We now agree to the motion for a new trial, based upon the confession of Madeiros, and the affidavits that accompany it. The exceptions to the denial of the motion by Judge Thayer are those which in his recent decision the Supreme Court has not sustained. The question whether a new trial ought to have been granted in consequence of the confession of Madeiros depends upon the weight to be given to the confession, and the importance of the evidence offered in corroboration. The impression has gone abroad that Madeiros confessed committing the murder at South Brainerd. If this is true, enough, this is not really the case.

His confession to being present, but not to being guilty of the murder. That is, he says that he, as a youth of 15, was induced to go with the others without knowing where he was going, or what was to be done, save that there was to be a hold-up which would not involve killing; and that he took no part in what was done. In short, if he were tried, his own confession, if wholly believed, would not be sufficient for a verdict of murder in the first degree.

His ignorance of what happened is extraordinary, and much of it cannot be attributed to a desire to shield his associates, for it had no connection therewith. This is true of his inability to recollect the position of the buildings, and whether one or more men were killed.

Mothers' Statements Hazy

In his deposition he says that he was so scared that he could remember nothing immediately after the shooting. To the committee he said that the shooting brought on an epileptic fit which he had himself by a failure of

significant are as follows: The counsel for the defendants produced Albert H. Hampton and Elias Field, who informed the committee that in an automobile ride Captain Proctor had told Hampton that in his real opinion the fatal bullet had not been fired through Sacco's pistol. After the time of this conversation Captain Proctor made the affidavit already referred to, and in that, after quoting his testimony at the trial—

"Q—What is your opinion? A—My opinion is that it is consistent with being fired by that pistol," he says. "That is still my opinion."

Hamilton's Testimony Rejected

It seems to us improbable that Captain Proctor, who has since died, should have stated both at the trial and in his affidavit that his opinion was consistent with the firing of the bullet from Mason's pistol, and in the meanwhile should have said in conversation that his opinion was exactly the

One of the witnesses, Field, merely overheard Proctor's conversation with Hamilton about a subject with which he was not familiar; and the latter stated also to the committee that Proctor told him that he believed before the trial the bullet was not fired through the Sacco pistol, which would be an admission not of a misleading statement but of deliberate perjury. This charge is inconsistent with Proctor's later affidavit, and we do not believe

brought to the attention of the committee by the counsel for the defense is the statement of Jeremiah F. Galvin, former chief of police of Birmmgham, who testified that he had seen the body of Berardelli, and claimed by the prosecuting counsel to be that of Sacco, the rent attributed by them to its hanging upon a nail in the doorway, was in fact made by him in attempting to identify the body of the man before he delivered the cap to the officers investigating the case. This statement we believe to be true; but the rent in the lining of the cap is so trifling a matter in the evidence in this case as to seem to the committee to have no means of proving for a new arrest.

Speed of Bandit Car

Mr. James E. King brought to the attention of the committee some calculations he has been making about the position at various times of the escaping bandit car, to the effect that if it traveled at the rate of speed the witnesses testified it would have taken much more time than elapsed between the moment of the murder and the arrest of the bandits.

He suggested that the delay could be accounted for on the theory that the Morelli agent had committed the murder and spent some time in the Randolph woods three and a half miles from South Braintree while changing from Buick to a Hudson, as described by Madeiros. To the committee it seems that the calculations are based upon somewhat uncertain data, and that the delay is apparently accounted for by the undisputed fact that the bandits turned by mistake onto Orchard street, which leads into

a much-travelled highway and to the town of Randolph; that, discovering their mistake, they retraced their steps and inquired at the Hawkins house the way to the old turnpike. It seems incredible that the bandits, as Mr. King supposes, should have spent something like 30 minutes in woods not far from

Mr. Wainwright, the father of the experiment, yet the same chaotic type of cartridges was found in Bacon's pocket. It was almost as if the same expert had been told that he had the cartridges the knave was true with the sale of the medal, while in the case of the other two medals, the three degrees, which led him to believe that they must have been manufactured at different times, but the answer to this was that the three medals in the Winchester factory where these bullets were made—wholly refuted this statement by showing that the fact that the bullets were found in the three degrees was impossible to determine its original sale within three degrees, and that the Winchester Company had never magnified its reputation with a bullet of this type to their case. Such a coincidence of the fatal bullet and those found on the body of the victim, if accidental, certainly be a coincidence.

Told Series of Lies

Furthermore, there is the fact that when examined after their arrest they told what they afterwards admitted on the stand to be a series of lies. That they attempted to explain by saying that they were afraid of deportation or other punishment for themselves or their friends, because they were conscious of having dodged the draft, of possessing socialist literature, and in general of being of the type that the federal government was then persecuting.

The difficulty with this excuse is that it by no means explains all their false-
hoods, some of which had no connection
whatever with their being in Rio,
but did have a very close connection
with the crime at South Braintree.
Such, for example, was Sacco's state-
ment that he worked at the factory
all day on the 15th. If he were in-
nocent of the crime, and had been
in Boston that day to get a passport,
why should he not have said so when
first questioned?

Primarily there is the fact that both of them were armed for quick action when arrested. Sacco had a fully loaded automatic pistol under the front of the belt of his trousers and three cartridges in his pocket. Vanzetti had a fully loaded .22-caliber revolver. It is claimed that Italian-Americans, those who get into criminal difficulties, commonly carry weapons, but carrying fully loaded firearms, when they can be so quickly drawn, can hardly be common among people whose views are pacifist and opposed to all violence.

Such a condition cannot be explained by the fear of being arrested as Reda was still the defendant's attempt to control the situation. Instead they could hardly have alleged that they were fully armed in order to be prepared to shoot officers who attempted to arrest them for that reason.

Reda stated that he had carried a pistol because there were so many robberies and other crimes; Sacco that he put his pistol in the belt of his trousers to fire away the cartridges in the street and that he had not intended that in a conversation he was detained from doing so, had forgotten about his pistol, and was quite unconscious that he had it in the belt of his trousers. That statement seems to be credible.

On these grounds the committee are of opinion that Rauce was guilty beyond reasonable doubt of the murder at South Brantree. In reaching this conclusion they are aware that it involves a disbelief in the evidence of his alibi at Boston, but in view of all the evidence they do not believe he was there that day.

SEN:UC:2

August 25, 1927.

61-126-794



RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LUBRING.

Attention Mr. Parrish.

I am attaching hereto a photostatic copy of a letter which I am informed is being mailed out by the American Civil Liberties Union on the Western Union Telegraph blank.

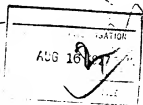
I bring this to your attention as it is possible that the Department will be in receipt of many telegrams in the next few days.

Respectfully,

Encl.

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP-800/hlc



JUN 10 1927

61-726-794

RECORDED & INDEXED

August 14, 1927.

AUG 16 1927

Mr. Fred R. Martin,
Director, Key Men of America,
120 West Forty-Second Street,
New York, N. Y.

61-126

My dear Mr. Marvin:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, with which you enclosed a photostat of a letter which had been generally mailed out by the American Civil Liberties Union on a Western Union telegraph blank. This had not been called to my attention.

I want to express to you my sincere appreciation of your kindness in bringing this to my attention.

With expressions of my best regards, I remain

Cordially yours,

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/7/82 BY SP-8 BJS/mc



71
2

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Member of Congress from Washington.
Chairman House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

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C. F. LUITWIELER, Boston.
Treasurer, American Ray Company.

ANNA M. MANION, Boston.
American Legion Auxiliary.

LAFAYETTE MARKLE, Chicago.
L. Markle Company.

LUCIA RAMSEY MAXWELL, Washington.
Chairman Americanization Committee.
League of American Pen Women.

CHARLES H. MCGRATH, Rochester, N. Y.
Curwright & McCray.

CORNELIUS F. McLAREN, Beacon, N. Y.
Brookline Woolen Company.

PAUL V. McNUTT, Bloomington, Ind.
Dean, Indiana University School of Law.

G. L. MEYER, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Meyer-Albert Gracer Company.

COL. WILLIAM M. MUMM, Columbus, Ohio.
President, Mumm-Romer Advertising Agency.

MRS. GEORGE THOMAS PALMER, Springfield, Ill.
Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.

CLYDE W. PURDY, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Deputy Master, Ohio State Grange.

MARGARET C. ROBINSON, Boston.
President, Massachusetts Public Interest League.

LT. COL. LEE ALEXANDER STONE, Chicago.
Chemical Warfare Reserve.

MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY, New York.
President, National Order, Patriotic Builders.

JOSEPH TRINER, Chicago.
Secretary, Military Industries Association.

GEORGE M. VERITY, Middletown, Ohio.
President, American Rolling Mill Company.

Key Men of America



FATIGUE—One who has not failed Sacco and Vanzetti at any moment in their long struggle is Mrs. Glendower Evans, member of Boston "Black Bay" society and descendant of Puritans. Attending the original trial, she became convinced of their innocence and has given a fortune to their defense.

61-126

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/2/82 BY SP8/BJL

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

Columbus, Ohio

REPORT MADE AT: Columbus, Ohio	DATE WHEN MADE: 8-12-27	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8-12-27	REPORT MADE BY: L. C. Schilder
TITLE: SACCO - VANZETTI		CHARACTER OF CASE: Alleged Anarchistic Activities in behalf of.	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE General precautionary measures taken. No indication of violence in this district. CLOSED.	
DETAILS:		Case at this office predicated on the following quoted telegram received from the Director on [redacted]	
<p>"STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL IN VIEW THREATS AND DEPREDACTIONS MADE BY ALLEGED ANARCHISTS IN BEHALF OF SACCO AND VANZETTI AND POSSIBILITY DAMAGE TO FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ATTACKS UPON FEDERAL OFFICERS IT IS DESIRED THAT YOU MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO KEEP FULLY INFORMED AS TO SITUATION IN YOUR DISTRICT AND POSSIBILITIES OF DAMAGE OR ATTACKS THEREIN STOP ASCERTAIN NATURE OF PROTECTIVE EFFORTS BEING MADE BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND OTHER AGENCIES AND THAT EVERY SECURITY IS MAINTAINED KEEP US ADVISED BY WIRE OF DEVELOPMENTS"</p> <p>The following is a summary of the work performed in this district on the basis of the Director's wire quoted, by the Agents named:</p> <p>Agent [redacted] covered Cleveland and vicinity, and reported that extra guards were put on the Federal Building and Depot; that necessary reserves of police officers were held in readiness in the event of any outburst; that several meetings were held, but no violence resulted.</p> <p>Agent [redacted] covered Cincinnati, Ohio, and vicinity and reported that extra guards were placed at the Federal Building, Federal Reserve Bank and other strategic points. One anonymous, threatening letter was received by the Safety Director, but no evidence of violence was obtained.</p> <p>Agent [redacted] covered Springfield and Dayton. A general watch, only, was maintained at these cities.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
WASHINGTON REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:	DIVISION 2, Bureau 3; Columbus 3.	
	Class. & Ext. of SP-1011/5	Reason: 2.2.2.2.2	
	Date of Review	7/7/92	

Columbus File #61-1

61-126-1

 APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
 DATE

61-126-79481

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

RECORDED AND INDEXED
JUG 15 1927CHECKED OFF:
JACKETS: 2 - 1927

CONFIDENTIAL

b7c

Department of Justice

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 5/15/92

CONFIDENTIAL



Seattle, Wash.

Director

Chief of Police, Seattle, advised no indication of any serious disturbance contemplated in city. Has had meetings covered. Police on alert. Solemaut where out door opera being presented is searched daily and carefully guarded. Casual inquiries through agency covering radical activities shows no indication of any organized activities this district. Only result of I.W.O. meetings is increase in number of new members. Investigation Spokane, Tacoma and Bellingham shows no special guard federal buildings there.

Rec'd. 9

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Starr

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61-126-177	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
[Redacted]	
Div. 1	Div. 2
Div. 3	Div. 4
Div. 5	Div. 6
Div. 7	Div. 8
Div. 9	Div. 10

To Director 9:30

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Class. & Ext. By SA/STH/UC
Reason-FC II, 1.2.4.2
Date of Review 5/5/92 7/1/92



CONFIDENTIAL

L. C. Schilder, SAC.
Re: Sacco & Vanzetti.

#2.

b7c
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Agent [REDACTED] covered Lima, Ohio, and vicinity, and reported no indication of violence.

Agent [REDACTED] covered Charleston and Huntington, W. Va. and vicinity, and reported no indication of violence.

Agent [REDACTED] covered Canton, Youngstown and Akron, Ohio, and vicinity, and reported that general precautionary measures were being taken there.

This Agent consulted with Chief of Police French of Columbus, and guards were placed on the Federal Building, State Capitol, Parcels Post Sub-station, State and Ohio State University Arsenal and the Governor's Mansion. No indications of activities were noted. Agent also interviewed Captain Youse of the Adjutant General's Department, Ohio National Guard, and requested him to notify National Guard Officers now on duty in the mining fields where strikes are in process, to note any activities which might bear on the Sacco-Vanzetti case as a result of the labor trouble.

Summarizing the above, this Agent does not believe that any trouble will occur in the Columbus Office district. If trouble does occur, it probably would be in Cleveland, around Canton, or at some other point where a large foreign population dwells. In West Virginia, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton and vicinity, the native born element is greatly in preponderance. Conditions, generally, are very good and there is little labor trouble.

It is noted from newspaper comments, that the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti has been postponed for twelve additional days. The precautionary measures outlined above will be followed by this office and any evidences or indications of attempted anarchistic activities will be closely watched through the medium of the contacts already established. Copies of "The Daily Worker", a pamphlet distributed at the White Truck Company, Cleveland, Ohio, are appended to Bureau copies of this report. In case any events of consequence will be noted, this matter will be reopened.

All information from Agents in the field relative to this case was received by memoranda or telephone conversation which did not mention names of SUBJECTS. There has been no publicity of any type indicating the Bureau's interest in the premises.

CLOSED.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JPM-W
61-126

~~61-126-5251~~
61-126-794X1

AUG 24 1927

August 20, 1927.

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LAWRENCE

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent in Charge L. G. Schilder, made at Columbus, Ohio, on August 18, 1927, relative to alleged anarchistic activities in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Very truly yours,

Enc. 842948.

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/82 BY SP-8015/mc



L. H. F.

File
7/17

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

August 15, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

Lieutenant White, of the Capitol Police, called this office at 1:30 P. M. and advised that they have in custody an Italian who claims to have come from Dallas, Texas, for the purpose of conferring with the Judges of the Supreme Court relative to the case of SIOCCO and VANZETTI.

This Italian is at present residing at Room 314, Capitol Park Hotel.

Lieutenant White requested that an Agent be sent to talk to this Italian and he was advised that appropriate attention would be given to the matter.

This information was transmitted by the undersigned to Mr. Flournoy, of the Local Bureau Office, with instructions to handle the matter with great caution.

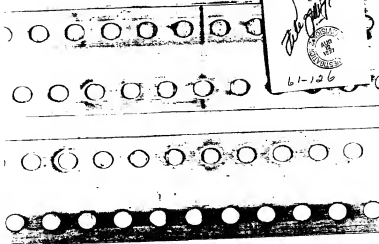
Respectfully,
RECORDED & INDEXED

J. P. Harland.

61-126-7937

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/92 BY SP-8 JMC

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File
[Signature]



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535
OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

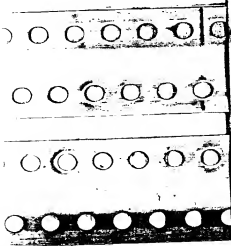
SIXTY-SEVEN

State of Maryland

Department of Justice

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED AND FORWARDED



ALL FORMER
ATTYS. GEN.
CALLED BY
GOVERNOR

Gov. of Mass. Will Sign
Bill of 1911

MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU
OF SALT-RAISED CURE

Is Being Very Effective
With Other New Bill of
Legislation

Gov. of Mass. Will Sign
Bill of 1911

GOV. OF MASS. WILL SIGN
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Inactive 1st Tuesdays and

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1927

Interests

Inactive List Tuesday and

Share Struck Balance

HART OTTOMAN BANK

Cash	\$1,000,000
Deposits	\$5,000,000
Total Assets	\$6,000,000
Total Liabilities	\$6,000,000

**Constant, Intelligent,
Specialized Care**

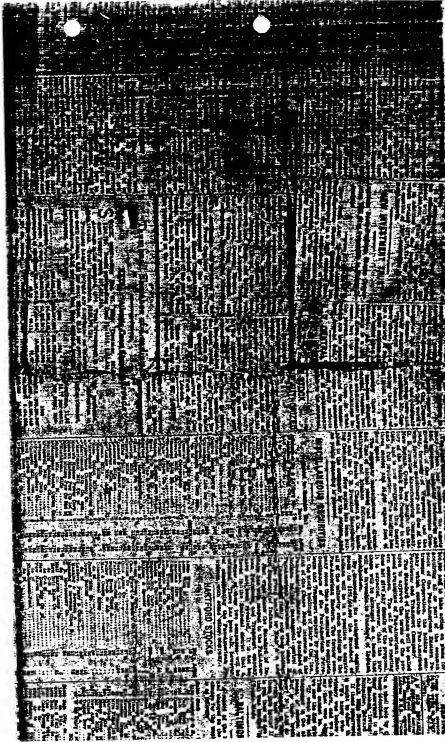


THEIS Company aims to give prompt, courteous, intelligent attention to every order. Write left to our management.

Each item of Trust and Estate business in our care is given the personal attention of our officers, and our organisation is especially trained for such duties.

Setting Estates and managing Trusts is our principal and specialized business, and has been so for many years. This Company is now handling \$125,000,000 in Estates and Trust business.

If you desire to know how our services will fit your individual requirements, we cordially invite you to call. Neither expense nor obligation is entailed by such inquiry.



The Sacco-Vanzetti Case

THE SACC0-VANZETTI CASE

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THE SACC0-VANZETTI CASE

Thursday, April 19, 1920

Handkerchief Linen

Bloomer Dresses

for Children 2 to 6

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R. H. STEARNS CO.

Stock Market and Investors

Price Factors in Copper Have Struck Balance

STUDY REPORT

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FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

These pages were previously released to you with an letter dated 9-7-88.

- ☐ For your information: _____
- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
101-126-790

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

CHICAGO ILLINOIS

August 11th, 1927

2
AUG 13 1927
INVESTIGATIVE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP
DATE *Dec 11/27*

ATTN: Division Two
RE: Radical Activities
Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith memorandum
with regard to the activities of SACCO-VANZETTI
sympathizers at Chicago, Illinois on evening of
August 9th, 1927.

Yours very truly,

Frank J. Blake
FRANK J. BLAKE,
Special Agent in Charge

FJB:FM
Encl

61-126
RECORDED & INDEXED

AUG 19 1927

61-126-791	
AUG 13 1927	
DEPT. OF JUSTICE	FILE

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP-887/mc*
ON *7/2/82*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY 9808/uc

MEMORANDUM

August 11th, 1927

RE: SACCO and VANZETTI
Radical Matters.

On August 9th, 1927, a meeting was held at the Laborers Hall, Van Buren and Ashland Ave. Chicago, Illinois under the auspices of the International Labor Defense and the Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Committee. This meeting developed after an old time I. W. W. radical meeting, and was addressed by such men as Dr. John A. Lapp, President of the Chicago Liberals Club, Samuel Levin, President of the Joint Board of Garment Workers, W. E. Snow, Secretary of the Socialist Party, James P. Cannon, National Secretary of the International Labor Defense, Antonio Bresl, Secretary of the Granite Cutters Union, and of the Anti Fascisti Alliance, Ralph Chaplin an old time I. W. W. Orator, as well as several others of less importance.

John Cahen, Editor of Solidarity, the official organ of the I. W. W. probably made the most fiery speech, his speech being entirely against Capitalism, and a eulogy on the splendid character of Sacco and Vanzetti, and he pleaded for a general strike and advocated that the workers do everything in their power to show the Capitalists that they cannot be intimidated, without, however, instructing them just how to proceed.

The audience walked out on James P. Cannon before he finished his speech and several of the speakers of the evening attempted to gain their attention without success. A girl who later gave her name as Aurora D'Angelo attempted to speak to the crowd but was unsuccessful. She then came out in the street and apparently organized a parade which followed her for several blocks until she was stopped by the Police.

It was apparent that the photographers were greatly instrumental in getting the crowd together as well as getting the parade started.

Boston, Mass.,
February 11, 1927.

Alfred V. Pease,
Commissioner of Public Safety,
State House, Boston.

Dear Sir:

In re: ~~William~~ ~~James~~ ~~and~~
~~Vannetti~~, ~~et al~~, Superior
Court, Indictment No.
8048, 8049.

At your request, I submit herewith a report of the above cases which have been pending in the Norfolk Superior Court since September 14, 1920. I intend to present to you.

1. A history of the case.
2. A summary of the evidence at the trial.

I shall endeavor to make all statements in an entirely disinterested manner so that you may have a proper picture of this case without the disadvantage of a partisan or colored statement which has been the great difficulty from the standpoint of the public all these years.

No case in the history of this Commonwealth has been so bitterly fought nor so viciously defended as these indictments. The Commonwealth has been bitterly assailed, criticized, attacked and has even been accused of malpractice time and time again during the history of these cases. I will not attempt to elaborate this subject, as to do so is simply to present arguments in support of our conduct of this case.

The present defendants were indicted September 14, 1920, in the Superior Court for Norfolk County criminal business for the murder and robbery on April 18, 1920, at South Braintree, of Frederick A. Parmenter, paymaster of Slater and Morrill, Inc., shoe manufacturers, and Alessandro Berardelli, his guard.

They were brought to trial May 31, 1921, before Judge Webster Thayer in the Superior Court, Norfolk County, at Dedham. The prosecuting of the jury was very difficult and was only completed after about 840 witnesses had been examined by the court. Each defendant was found guilty in each case of murder in the first degree July 14, 1921. This was only the beginning of this long-drawn-out case.

At the time of the trial, the Commonwealth was represented by Frederick G. Kataman, district attorney of the southeastern district, and by his assistant, Harold P. Williams, now a justice of the Superior

61-126

Court. The defendant Sacco was represented by one Fred H. Moore, a member of the bar of the State of California and William J. Callahan of Brockton, Mass. The defendant Vanzetti was represented by Jeremiah J. McInerney and Thomas J. McInerney, both of Quincy and both prominent members of the Massachusetts bar.

On July 18, 1921, the defendants filed a motion for new trial on the usual grounds that the verdicts were against the weight of the evidence and against the law. This motion was heard by the presiding justice, Webster Thayer, in accordance with the unwritten rule of procedure in both criminal and civil cases in this Commonwealth and was denied by him December 24, 1921. No exceptions were taken by the defendants to the denial of this motion. On November 8, 1921, however, the defendants filed, what they termed, the first supplementary motion for new trial. This supplementary motion was based on the alleged misconduct of the foreman of the jury, Walter H. Ripley, and of the jury, on the grounds that he had in his possession during the trial two bullets of the same caliber and kind as those found in the chamber of the revolver found in Vanzetti's possession when he was arrested; evidence which will be enumerated later. Very briefly the claim of the defendants in this motion was that the jury must have been improperly influenced by seeing these bullets as the bullets in Vanzetti's revolver were material evidence and that any comparisons made by the jurors of these bullets with the Ripley bullets was improper, unconstitutional and highly prejudicial. The court denied this motion in a written decision filed in court October 1, 1924. The denial of this motion was brought before the Supreme Judicial Court by exceptions and these exceptions were overruled and the verdicts allowed to stand by that court in its decision, to which reference will be made at a further time.

On May 4, 1922, the defendants filed their second supplementary motion for new trial. This was on the grounds of newly discovered evidence. The defendants claimed that one Roy E. Gould had been found by them after the trial and that he could not be found before the trial and offered his affidavit in which he placed himself in an advantageous position near the street up which the so-called bandit car, to be referred to later, came. This car he said passed within a few feet of him and one of the bandits fired a shot at him which passed through his coat and that neither of the defendants were in this car. The court found that this evidence was merely cumulative and denied the motion October 1, 1924. The motion was taken before the Supreme Judicial Court by exceptions. The exceptions were overruled by the Supreme Judicial Court.

On July 22, 1922, the defendants filed their third supplementary motion for new trial and on September 11, 1922, filed their fourth supplementary motion. The former motion set forth the alleged perjury of one Charles E. Goodridge, and the fourth the alleged perjury of one Lela Andrews, both important government witnesses at the trial. The court, however, denied both of these motions October 1, 1924, and no exceptions to these decisions were presented to the Supreme Judicial Court.

The fifth supplementary motion was finally filed for both defendants November 8, 1925. This motion was divided into two parts; 1st, the affidavit of William H. Proctor and accompanying affidavits, in which Mr. Proctor, who was Captain of State Detectives in the Department of Public Safety, alleged that the District Attorney, Mr. Katmann, and his assistant, Mr. Williams, had so framed a question to him concerning his opinion as to whether the so-called mortal bullet, to be referred to later, which was found in the body of Bernardelli, had been fired from Sacco's pistol, that the jury were or might have been misled. The second part of the motion was the affidavit of one, Albert H. Hamilton, an expert in firearms and in ballistics, in which he offered new evidence obtained by the use of more scientific instruments than those used at the trial, that the mortal bullet had not been fired from the Sacco pistol and that the shells found near the dead body of Bernardelli had not been discharged from the Sacco pistol, that the hammer of the so-called Vannetti revolver had not been replaced by a new hammer since it left the factory of the manufacturer, the Harrington & Richardson Co., and that the mortal bullet was not discharged from a cartridge of the same date of manufacture as any of the other cartridges found in defendant Sacco's possession at the time of his arrest. This part of the fifth motion developed into a technical dispute between the Commonwealth and the defendants. Both parts of this motion were denied October 1, 1926. Exceptions thereto were overruled by the Supreme Court.

One, William G. Thompson, a member of the Massachusetts bar, was retained in March, 1925, to argue to the court the first and fifth supplementary motions. On November 24, 1924, Mr. Thompson became sole counsel for the defendants and, either shortly before or after that time, all other counsel withdrew their appearance.

Bills of exceptions were entered in the Supreme Judicial Court, August 1, 1925, presenting exceptions taken at the trial, at the first supplementary motion for new trial, at the second supplementary motion for new trial, and at the fifth supplementary motion for new trial, including both parts of the motion, namely, the Proctor and the Hamilton affidavits, together with the appointment of Mrs. Katmann as special assistant district attorney in minor matters. Mr. Katmann's term of office expired in 1922 and Mr. Harold P. Williams was elected district attorney. Mr. Williams resigned his office to become United States District Attorney for Massachusetts in the Fall of 1924. Mr. Winfield M. Wilbur was appointed district attorney to fill Mr. Williams' place until the next election. Mr. Wilbur has since been elected district attorney. The cases were argued in the Supreme Judicial Court on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of January, 1926. All exceptions were denied by the Supreme Judicial Court in an exhaustive and lengthy opinion filed May 12, 1926.

On May 26, 1926, the defendants filed their sixth supplementary motion. This was on the grounds of newly discovered evidence that one Celestino F. Madeiros had confessed in writing that he and others, and not Sacco and Vannetti, had committed these murders. His confession was later supplemented by his affidavit and by his deposition taken at the Dedham Jail, June 28, 1926. His affidavit was accompanied by close to 80 alleged supporting affidavits. A hearing was had on

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The Judge Sawyer in Dedham in early September 1926. The motion was denied October 23, 1926. Exceptions to the court decision are now pending before the Supreme Judicial Court and were argued January 27, and 28, 1927. There were in this motion also affidavits from which the defendants argued that the United States and the then district attorney, Mr. Kaufmann, had worked together to convict these defendants because they were radicals and anarchists and not because they were guilty of these crimes, co-operation proved, as they said, by various means. These allegations the court found not to be supported by the evidence.

During the history of the case, Sacco was sent to the psychopathic hospital for examination as to his mental condition; was kept there under observation several months and was finally returned sane to the jail at Dedham. This was in 1925. Defendant Vanzetti was sent from State's Prison to the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Bridgewater for observation September 30, 1924. He was returned to the State Prison April 23, 1925, sane.

The history of the case just enumerated is not in detail and is simply designed to outline the main events. The lapse of time between the date of the trial of the cases and today and is accounted for

1. By the constant filing of motions for new trial by the defendants and the large amount of time taken to prepare evidence for and against the allowance of the motions.
2. By the tremendous amount of work necessary to draw and agree upon the bills of exceptions.
3. The sickness of some of the lawyers and the Judge from time to time.
4. The periods of insanity of the defendants.
5. The gap between the resignation of Mr. Williams in the Fall of 1924 and the establishment by Mr. Wilbur of permanent assistants in 1925.

No statement of the hearings on the so-called substitution of gun barrels is referred to. Then the experts were conducting after the trial extensive experiments concerning the various firearms introduced as evidence at the trial of the cases, an expert for the Commonwealth discovered that the barrel of the pistol which was found on Sacco when he was arrested had been changed into some other pistol used in experimentation and that the barrel in the Sacco pistol was new. The condition of the inside of the barrel of Sacco's pistol was of vital importance in the case. Extensive hearings were held by the court to determine who was to blame for this alteration. No finding was ever made by him. These proceedings were referred to because they consumed a large amount of time.

Review of the evidence.

There was no dispute concerning certain facts. South Braintree is in Norfolk County. A detailed plan of the town is hereto appended and made part of this report. The railroad tracks of the N. & M. R. R. Company run north and south through South Braintree and six of these tracks after converging from a large railroad yard, adjacent north of South Braintree railroad station, pass over Pearl Street, Hampton House, shown on the plan, is a wooden building west of the railroad tracks occupied by several tenants and for the general offices and certain other departments of Slater & Merrill, Inc., shoe manufacturers. Their main factory, shown on the plan, is east of the railroad crossing and east of the Rice & Hutchins Shoe Factory.

On April 15, 1920, a sunny bright day, shortly before three o'clock in the afternoon, the payroll of the Slater & Merrill factory, amounting to \$15,766.81, was taken from the general offices of the company in Hampton House by Parmenter, the paymaster, and Bernardelli, his guard. The payroll was in the form of two steel cases with wooden containers inside each and was carried by Parmenter. He and his guard went to the railroad crossing, crossed there and went down the slope on Pearl Street towards their main factory where they were going to pay off the employes. When near the easterly edge of the Rice & Hutchins factory, they were attacked and robbed and shot by two or more armed bandits. Both were killed. At the same time an automobile came westerly up Pearl Street, the Pay boxes were thrown into the car and the bandits made their escape therein going westerly across the railroad tracks up Pearl Street. Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested May 5, 1920, in an electric car which had come from West Bridgewater in Brockton by the Brockton police.

The Commonwealth introduced the following evidence against the defendants, some minor testimony being omitted:

Dr. GEORGE B. MCGRAVE performed autopsy on the bodies of both deceased. All bullets found in the bodies of both were preserved and turned over to the proper authorities. He gave as his opinion that a certain bullet had caused the death of Bernardelli. The bullet taken from these bodies were all introduced in evidence and the bullet which caused the death of Bernardelli was designated as the mortal bullet.

MR. MATTHEW S. MURKIN removed the bullets from the body of Parmenter which were offered in evidence.

There was no dispute that all the bullets removed from either body were of 32-caliber.

SHERLY A. NEAL lived in South Braintree. He was the American Express agent with an office in Hampton House. He received the payroll in question at 9:25 A.M., April 15th, took it to his office in Hampton House and from there a short distance along the street to the office of Slater & Merrill in Hampton House. He saw in front of

Slater & Merrill's entrance a seven-passenger open automobile which he later saw going west across the crossing at 8:05 P.M. in the afternoon and which he later identified as the car found in the Manley Woods, to be referred to later. He didn't see the shooting nor the body of their servant, but saw a man standing near Slater & Merrill's door that evening who he described as dark-faced, light and steady. He did not like the looks of this man.

MARGARET KILGORE was the paymaster at Slater & Merrill, testified as to the amount of the payroll and that it was put by her into envelopes and placed inside wooden boxes which in turn were placed inside two steel cases. She gave the payroll to Parmenter and Berardelli at her desk in Hampton House at 8:35 P.M.

MARK EDWARD CARRIGAN worked as a shoe cutter at Hampton House. He saw Parmenter and Berardelli go out and away from his vision. He heard shots fired and saw the automobile go over the crossing. He saw two men in the front seat, the one beside the driver crouched down. This man looked like a foreigner. The car was going fast. He identified the Buick seven-passenger automobile found in the Manley Woods as car he saw going over the crossing.

JAMES F. BOSTOCK lived in Brockton and was a mill wright. He was working at South Braintree that day. He was on Pearl Street and saw Parmenter and Berardelli passing. He heard and saw the shooting but could not identify the man. He did identify the automobile found in Manley Woods. He saw two men doing the shooting and as the automobile came up, one man in the automobile assisted in taking the boxes inside. The back window of the automobile was broken out. He said that the revolver found on Vannetti when he was arrested was like in appearance to the one he had seen the Saturday before the shooting in Berardelli's possession. He did not positively identify this revolver.

LEWIS L. WADE lived in Braintree. He was filling Mr. Slater's automobile with gasoline a few minutes before 8 P. M. directly in front of the lower factory of Slater & Merrill. They came the shooting. His testimony is not positive identity of Sacco. He had to be impeached by the Commonwealth. Described the bandits whom he saw.

MARY E. EPLAINE lived in Brockton and was a bookkeeper at the Slater & Merrill general office in Hampton House. She heard the shots, went to the window, saw the automobile crossing the railroad crossing. Saw Sacco in a crouching position next to the driver. The curtains were loose and flapping in the central portion of the automobile. Positive in her identity.

ANNIE NICHOLS lived in South Braintree in a house shown on the plan. She heard the shots; saw Parmenter run across the street out of her view and they saw two men throw boxes into the automobile. She had seen two men, whom she described, leaning against the iron fence at the easterly edge of the Rice & Hutchins' factory. No identity.

JAMES E. MCGLOTH lived in Braintree. He was a termster and on

this day was taking stone from an excavation made in the construction of the restaurant opposite the Rice & Hutchins' factory. His horses were in from the street about 30 ft. He saw part of the shooting; said the men looked like Italians. Could not identify. Said that the glass was out of the automobile behind.

EDWARD C. LANGLOIS was working in the Rice & Hutchins' factory in one of the middle windows of the third floor, including the basement. He saw the shooting and ran for the telephone 75 ft. away from the police. Saw the automobile. Saw two men shooting and two men standing on the running board of the automobile. Saw the window out of the rear of the automobile and a gun sticking out. Identified the automobile found in the Hummel Woods as that which he saw that day. Described the men but could not identify.

BORACE A. COLBERT lived near the scene of the shooting in a house designated on the plan. Saw a part of the shooting. Said that the men were short, low-sized men. He heard four or five shots. Did not identify.

LOUIS A. PELZER lived in Jamaica Plain. Was in the Rice & Hutchins' factory on the first floor above the basement at an open window. He saw the man shooting at Scardelli. He identified this man as Sacco. Got the number of the automobile, 49,785.

MRS. LOLA R. ANDREWS lived at Quincy. On April 15th, she went to South Braintree to look for work. While going into the Slater & Merrill factory, she saw and talked with a man near an automobile whom she identified as Sacco. This was near 12 o'clock.

MICHAEL LYONS was a gate tender for the railway and was on duty at the time of the shooting. Heard many shots. He heard the bell of the train and ut down the gates. As the automobile came up, he saw a man pointing a gun at him from the left side of the automobile and put up the gates. He identified Vannetti as the man driving the automobile.

(Note: Mr. Katmann admitted in argument that he must have been mistaken concerning Vannetti being the driver of the automobile but it was still left for the jury to say whether he saw Vannetti in the car.)

JOHN W. FAULKNER saw Vannetti in a train going from Cohasset to Boston on the morning of April 15th. The train left Cohasset at 9:25 or 9:25. Vannetti got off the train at East Braintree.

FRANKS J. DEVLIN employed as a bookkeeper in Slater & Merrill office at Hampton House, saw Parmenter and his guard leave the factory with the payroll. Sat at the window on the Pearl Street side. She heard shots, saw a seven-passenger automobile pass by her going up Pearl Street westerly and saw a man shooting from it. He fired into the crowd. This man was Sacco.

LOUIS DE BERNARDINI ran the so-called cobbler shop at Railroad Avenue and Pearl Street, shown on the plan. He heard shots, went out to see

what happened. An automobile came past him, a man pointed a revolver at his face and pulled the trigger but it did not go off. The man being shot was outside the automobile. Identified these as this man but not positively.

HARRY E. WILKINS was in South Braintree that morning. Saw a five- or seven-passenger automobile in South Braintree Square. There were five men inside and it was dusty and dirty. One of the men was Vannetti. Automobile went away in the direction toward Braintree. He didn't see the shooting.

WILLIAM C. TRACY lived in South Braintree. At about twelve o'clock he made two trips to drug store at South Braintree Square, the drug store located at the corner of Pearl Street and Hancock Street. Saw two men standing back of the store window on both trips that he made. He thought one of the men he saw there was Sacco. Not positive.

WILLIAM J. HIRON was a railroad police officer for the New Haven Railroad. Saw two men in South Braintree station at 11:30 on the day of the shooting. One of these men was Sacco. They were talking Italian. Looked suspicious, acted nervous. Positive.

CARLOS W. GOODRIDGE was a salesman and was in a pool room on Pearl Street at the time of the shooting. This pool room was about three buildings away from the corner of Pearl and Hancock Streets. He heard the shooting, stepped out of the pool room, saw an automobile coming towards him at ten or twelve miles per hour. Just as he got to the sidewalk there was a fellow who poked a gun at him, as he said. This man was leaning out over the automobile on the right side in the back or front seat. The witness ran back into the store looked out and saw something sticking out of the back window of the automobile. This man that he saw was Sacco.

DANIEL BUCKLEY was a crossing tender at Plain Street, South Braintree. Two roads make a "Y" turn at this point. At about 3:10 he saw a machine make this corner at great speed, swinging around from south to north and going up Hancock street in a northerly direction. Noticed nothing particular about the machine.

MRS. ALTA BAKER resided at 545 Pond Street, South Braintree, in the neighborhood of South Braintree Square. Her house was near the Randolph line and 1 1/2 miles from South Braintree Square. Oak Street branched off Pond Street just a short distance above her house. She remembered an automobile passing her house with curtains flapping at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, or thereabouts, going fifty miles per hour.

EROSTEN. CHISHOLM resided on North Street, Randolph. On the day of the shooting, he was repairing road at the lower end of North Street, Randolph. He was near the corner of North and Oak Streets at about 3:00. Pond Street became North Street after it reached the Randolph line. Saw car. He heard foreigners talking gibberish, as he called it. Car was going fast, raising much dust. Was a good-sized car. Men were talking foreign language.

FRANCIS C. CLARK lived in Brockton. On the day of the shooting, he was at North Stoughton on Tucker Hill driving a bakery wagon. He was coming from North Randolph and going south towards South Stoughton. He had not reached North Stoughton Square. This square is at the top of a hill. He was going up the hill. At about 3:45 an automobile passed him. The rear window was tinted. The car was flagged, right-hand side. He took the number and remembers it as 83. The car went straight ahead through Stoughton.

JOHN F. BLOWB revised at 1223 Tarapine Street, North Stoughton. This street ran from Randolph to the town of Stoughton. It is an old turnpike. On this day he was working in a sand pit in Canton and on this street. About 3:30 he noticed an automobile going fast, curtains down. Black touring car traveling towards Stoughton.

JULIA KELLNER lived in Brockton. At about 3:45 to 3:50 was on Pearl Street, Brockton coming home from school. Saw automobile approaching at a high rate of speed, raising a lot of dust. She took the number, partly from the front, partly from the rear. It had in it 83 on the end and a 9 and a 7 in the middle.

(Note: Her testimony as taken by the stenographer at the trial clearly indicates that she saw and identified both Tabor and Vannetti in this car. This is hotly denied by the defendants, but I can only give what the record shows, however. I have found that past members of the district attorney's office and the police are not certain about this witness. I am satisfied, however, that she did identify both men.)

West

AUSTIN T. REED was crossing tender at the Mattfield Station, south of Brockton and in East Bridgewater on the railway line from Boston to the Cape. At 4:15 an automobile approached. He flagged it. The automobile was coming from West Bridgewater. It was a large machine, dark colored. Its sides were up. Didn't notice the condition of the side curtains. There was five men in the machine. The driver spoke to him and was near him and he positively identified that man as Vannetti.

(Note: This locality is near the Mannley Woods where the murder car was found.)

CHARLES E. FULLER. He and a companion named Max I. Vind were riding horses on April 17, 1920. Going through a wood road in what was known as the Mannley Woods, in West Bridgewater. They discovered a Buick, seven-passenger automobiles without the numbers. The rear window of this car was out. The right-hand curtains were loose. He reported this to the police.

WILLIAM S. HILL, a police officer of the city of Brockton, testified that he went with Fuller to the automobile in the Mannley Woods. He found a bullet hole in the right rear door and some sixty-two cents in change in the back seat. He took possession of the automobile and later turned it over to the State Police.

FRANK J. MURPHY identified the automobile found in the Hunnley Woods as his car and said that he lost it in Needham, November 23, 1919.

WALTER C. BLISS said that the number plates 42, 738, were his and that he lost them in Needham, January 2, 1920.

MRS. MARY C. JOHNSON lived on North Elm Street, West Bridgewater, which is a short distance from Elm Square. On May 5, 1920, her husband retired at 9:20 P.M. Somebody knocked at the door. A foreigner was there and spoke something in a foreign tongue. Her husband got up and spoke to the man. There was a conversation between her and her husband. She then went up the street in the direction of Breckton to a neighbor's house, the Bartlett House. She recognized Sacco as one of the men; and in fact both Sacco and Vanzetti admitted they were there. She was followed by them to and from the Bartlett House. She telephoned the police while at the Bartlett House. Men acted suspiciously.

SIMON E. JOHNSON was the husband of the last witness. His wife woke him up. He saw Mike Rada there and had a conversation with him about Mike Rada's automobile. That conversation, an important element in the case was as follows: I quote from the record (Bill of Exceptions, Main Trial, page 445)

"Q. Just speak up so we can all hear. A. He said (referring to Rada) 'He came for his car, and I asked him if he had any number plates. He said 'No'. 'Why', I said, 'You can't take it without number plates'. 'Well he said, 'I will take the chance' and I said, 'All right, as soon as my wife gets back, I will go down with you'. And then when my wife came back from the Bartlett House, he said, 'Never mind, it is too late. I will send somebody for it tomorrow'. That was practically all of it."

(Note: There was no dispute that Sacco, Vanzetti, Mike Rada, and Croiani went to this house on the evening of May 5th. The theory of the Commonwealth was, that the actions of the defendants on this evening at this house was evidence of consciousness of guilt; that they were nervous, suspicious of Mrs. Johnson, and seen after they knew that Mrs. Johnson had gone to the next house, they and their companions left without getting what they came for. The answer of the defendants to this theory will be described later. In brief then, the theory of the Commonwealth was that the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson showed consciousness of guilt on the part of Sacco and Vanzetti.)

AUST C. COLL was a street car conductor. He said that Sacco and Vanzetti entered his car on the evening of either April 14th or 15th, he could not remember the exact date, but at sometime in the evening at Sunset Avenue, which is between Elm Square, West Bridge-

ater and the Brockton-West Bridgewater line. The defendants traveled in his car May 5th until they were arrested by Brockton Police Officers in Brockton.

(Note: Mrs. Johnson telephoned the police. The police arrested defendants when they arrived in Brockton in the car of which Cole was the conductor.)

KARL J. VAUGHN was a police officer of the city of Brockton and was with other officers at the time the defendants were arrested on the car in Brockton. He searched Vansetti and found a Harrington & Richardson 38-caliber revolver, containing five loaded cartridges in the chamber, in his right hip pocket.

MICHAEL J. CONNELLY was a police officer of the city of Brockton and was with Officer Vaughn. While taking Sacco to the police station in the police automobile, Sacco put his hands in his overcoat pocket and was ordered by witness to take them out or be shot. He searched Vansetti and found four shotgun shells in his right-hand coat pocket, three Peters and one Winchester, all loaded with buckshot.

(Note: Two of these shells only were introduced in evidence.)

MEARLE A. SPEAR was a police officer of the city of Brockton and was present at the arrest of Sacco and Vansetti. He took twenty-three 32-caliber automatic cartridges of various makes from Sacco's right hip pocket, and a Colt automatic pistol from inside his belt containing a clip of eight cartridges and one cartridge in the barrel, all of 32-caliber, making thirty-two in all.

FRANK A. LORING worked at the Luter & Morrill factory. He did not see the shooting. He went to the street later and near the body of Berardelli he found a car which he gave to Mr. Fraher.

MRS. SARAH LUIA PELLI was the widow of the murdered paymaster's guard. She said that the cap found by her husband's body was not his. Three weeks before the shooting, she went with her husband to Iver Johnson Company in Boston. Her husband took his revolver there for repairs, a broken spring. The revolver was returned to Mr. Parmenter. Her husband's revolver was just like that found on the defendant Vansetti.

MRS. HATTIE B. PARMENTER was the widow of the murdered paymaster. The cap introduced in evidence found by the body of Berardelli did not belong to her husband.

LINCOLN WAINSWORTH was employed by Iver Johnson's in 1920. On March 20, 1920, Mr. Berardelli brought in a revolver for repairs. He identified the revolver found on Vansetti as similar to that which was brought in by Berardelli.

GEO. E. ITZMILY was employed as a gunsmith for Iver Johnson. He had had long experience and had been in that store for thirty-one years. He was foreman of the gun shop. He repaired the revolver.

ought in by Mr. Berardelli. He could not identify the revolver found on Vanzetti as the particular revolver which he repaired. The work which he did on the revolver was, in his own language, "new hammer and repairs." He said that the revolver found on Vanzetti had recently had a new hammer put in it and gave as his reason for this opinion that the firing pin did not show that it had ever been struck.

JAMES E. JONES was employed by Iver Johnson's. He had no record that this gun was delivered to Berardelli, but he said that this particular gun had been delivered.

(Note: As to the three above witnesses, there is no question that Berardelli took his revolver to Iver Johnson's for repairs. There seems to be no question that it was repaired. The store did not, however, have a record of its delivery to any person, but this fact was left to the jury, the fact that the revolver received from Berardelli was never sold according to the custom of the store and would have been, if it had not been delivered.)

THOMAS F. FRAHER was the superintendent of the Slater & Koffill factory. Shortly after the shooting, which he did not see, there was delivered to him four empty shells of 38-caliber which were turned over to the State Police. They were similar in make to the cartridges found in Sacco's pockets.

(Note: These bullets were found by Postock by the dead body of Berardelli and were turned over to Mr. Fraher. They were afterwards referred to as the "Fraher shells.")

GEORGE W. KELLEY lived at Stoughton and was the superintendent of the B-I Shoe Factory in Stoughton where Sacco was employed. The witness knew Sacco and Sacco did not work at this factory April 15th and was not there. The cap found by the dead body of Berardelli resembled in general appearance the cap that Sacco had worn and which witness had seen in the factory many times. Witness did not positively say that it was Sacco's cap but said that it closely resembled it and his testimony indicated that one of his methods of attempting to identify the cap was by the torn lining inside, which was caused by being placed by Sacco on a nail in the wall. (This is hotly disputed by the defendants who later introduced other caps to tend to confuse and discredit this witness.)

RICHARD E. STEWART was the chief of police of Bridgewater.

(Note: He was the chief investigator for the Commonwealth in these cases up until September, 1921 because an earlier attempted holdup perpetrated by Vanzetti on December 24, 1921, for which crime Vanzetti is serving his present sentence in State Prison, was committed in Bridgewater, where he was chief of police.)

His testimony at the trial was chiefly concerned with the examination of

Sacco and Vanzetti made by him and by Mr. Katz, an, district attorney, in the police station in Brockton, on May 14th and May 6th, most of which Vanzetti and Sacco later admitted were falsehoods.

The important falsehoods which were made to Stewart and to Lutzmann by Vanzetti or Sacco were as follows:

As to Vanzetti

He told Stewart that he could not remember where he was on April 14th although at the time of the trial he swore a complete alibi. He told Mr. Lutzmann that he had bought the revolver found on him on Hanover Street and that he had paid \$19.00 for it and had bought a box of cartridges with the revolver.

As to Sacco

He said that he carried this revolver in this suspicious location in his belt and the large number of cartridges on his person are in the pistol at the time of his arrest, because his family was breaking up here to go to Italy; and he simply picked up the gun and went out to work and took the gun with him and forgot it. He said that he didn't know Mr. Bernarelli, whom, as a matter of fact, he did and after that admitted it. He said that his friends shot at birds and rabbits, he thought with cartridges that were found on Vanzetti. He lied concerning where he bought the pistol and the cartridges. He said that he had got the cartridges from one Max when he could not have done so as the cartridges were of many kinds. He said that he did not feel the weight of the cartridges in his pocket at the time of his arrest. He said that he had never worked in South Braintree when he had. He told George Kelley, his employer, that he had missed the twelve o'clock train from Boston. He said that he went to Boston for his passport to go to Italy on the 14th, 15th, or 16th of April but said nothing about the 14th when he later produced a complete alibi for that day.

There were many other falsehoods told concerning various subject in fact at the trial developed, both defendants were forced to admit that most of their answers to the questions of Mr. Lutzmann and Mr. Stewart were falsehoods. Their reasons for such falsehoods will be later explained.

CHARLES VAN AMSTER was an expert on firearms and ballistics. It is almost impossible to summarize the lengthy testimony of this expert witness and the reasons for his opinion. He said that it was his opinion that bullet No. 2, in other words that "rifle bullet" taken from the body of Bernarelli, had been fired through the barrel of a Colt automatic pistol .32-caliber found on Sacco at the time of his arrest. He gave no expert testimony concerning matters affecting Vanzetti. His chief testimony was concerning the "rifle bullet". One of the bullets found in the body of Bernarelli had been fired from Sacco's pistol.

WILLIAM L. MCCORMACK, Captain, of the Department of Public Safety, in charge of the Division of State Police, was asked by the district attorney as to his opinion, as to whether or not the "rifle bullet" found in the body of Bernarelli had been fired from Sacco's

pistol. The question and answer follow: (Page 472, the Bill of Exceptions, Main Trial.)

"Q. Have you an opinion as to whether bullet No. 3 was fired from the Colt Automatic which is in evidence? My opinion is that it is consistent with being fired from that pistol."

[Note: Captain Proctor's testimony was very weak. He was not sufficiently trained to be an expert in firearms and ballistics. The question and answer just quoted were the subject matter of the first part of the fifth motion for new trial, where it was claimed that Mr. Katzmann and Mr. Williams improperly framed this question, knowing full well that Mr. Proctor did not really think that the fatal bullet came from Sacco's pistol. This motion was denied by the court and such denial was sustained by the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court.]

FRANK W. HAWLEY testified in rebuttal. He lived in Brockton and was a salesman. He was in Brockton Thursday, April 1, 1920. He saw a Buick automobile on School Street, between City Hall and the railroad tracks. He was in an automobile himself. The Buick automobile which he saw had to stop because the witness turned around in his. The driver of the Buick called to him and asked him for the road to Whitman. There were two men on the front seat and three on the rear seat. The man who was seated in this automobile on the right of the driver was Vansetti.

The following is a summary of the case offered by the defendants. The following witnesses testified they were at or near this scene of the shooting and observed some part of the occurrence, but none of those they saw in or near the bandit automobile were Sacco or Vansetti, in other words, were witnesses to rebut the evidence of identity offered by the Commonwealth. Many described the driver of the bandit automobile as a sickly light-haired man.

FRANK J. BURKE	AUGUST PROCTOR	ALBERT F. FRATELLO
WINFRED E. PIERCE	LAWRENCE FERGUSON	EMILIO FALCONE
PEDRO ISCOOLA	MERLY CENRO	MARY M. LISCONDE
SIMILIANO GUDIERRES	NICOLA GATTI	JACKIE NOVELLI
DOMINICK DISORA	GERSIDIO MANTERELLI	DONATO DISORA
FORTUNATO ANTONELLO	ANTONIO FRABIZIO	TOMAS DISORA
	DANIEL J. O'NEIL	JOSEPH GELLUCCI

It seems unnecessary to state in detail the exact testimony of each one of these many witnesses.

EDWARD O'NEIL worked at Slater & Morrill. He said that Michael Lavaggio, the gate tender, who said that he saw Vansetti in the murder car, said to him the same day that the driver was a light-complexioned man.

WILLIAM BRENNER worked at Rice & Hutchins. He said that he and Louis Palmer, government witness who identified Sacco and got the number of the automobile, worked at the same bench in this factory and that Palmer did not look through the window at all as he testified.

DONALD CONNANTINO worked in the Rice & Hutchins' factory at the same bench with Palmer and said that he and others got under the benches when the shooting started.

WILLIAM A. MAGALDINI said that he was a New Haven Railroad ticket agent and that no tickets were sold that day from Plymouth or Spaulding to Kingston and East Bridgewater and that no cash fares were taken.

(Note: There were three other witnesses who all corroborated in some parts the testimony offered that no tickets were sold from Plymouth, etc., to East Bridgewater that day, with the obvious purpose of proving that Vannetti was not on the train.)

MRS. JULIA A. CAMPBELL said she was with Mrs. Lela Andrews, the government witness who identified Sacco as being near the Slater & Morril Factory that morning, but did not identify Sacco.

ELMER O. CHASE was working at a store as the murder car turned into Hancock Street (see plan). He was unloading a truck in the street. There were two men in the front seat. Neither of these men was Sacco or Vannetti.

HARRY ARNOGGI and PETER MAGAZU both heard Charles Goodridge, government witness who identified Sacco, say that he could not tell who the person he saw was again.

MR. & MRS. FRANK PARKER lived in Randolph and on the afternoon of the murder were driving on a country way in Randolph towards Oak Street and saw a large black seven-passenger touring car. They were both hazy concerning the men that they saw but they were not the defendants.

WILSON O. DORN lived on Page Street at the Turnpike, North Stoughton. At about 5:20 P.M., he saw an automobile with a window in the rear out. The automobile was going fast. There were two men in front, two men in back. A thin-faced man was driving the automobile. There was a stockily built man next to the driver. There were three young men in the back seat. He identified none of them as Sacco or Vannetti.

GEORGE E. RAY was a member of the Quincy Police Department, said he knew Lela Andrews, the government witness who identified Sacco, as already referred to. He visited her at one time at her apartment in Quincy. She said that she could not tell whether Sacco was the man she had seen in South Braintree that morning because she did not see the faces of the men she saw there and could not see the clothes they wore.

Two other witnesses, Alfred E. Labrecque and Harry Zarlansky,

both of Quincy, gave testimony to discredit the statements of Mrs. Andrews.

JAMES E. BURNS and J. HENRY FITZGERALD, experts on firearms and ballistics, completely rebutted the testimony of the government experts concerning the so-called gun evidence, giving elaborate reasons for their opinions, with the only addition that Mr. Fitzgerald testified that the hammer in the revolver found on Vanzetti was as old as the rest of the gun.

The following witnesses testified to prove an alibi on the part of Vanzetti on the day of April 15, 1920, the day of the murder.

JOSEPH ROSEN said he saw Vanzetti in Plymouth at twelve o'clock noon of that day.

MRS. ALPHONSINE BRINNI said she saw Vanzetti between 11:30 and 12 of the morning in question.

MISS BRINNI, daughter of the above witness, said she saw Vanzetti at 10:30 in Plymouth that morning.

MELVIN CORL lived in Plymouth and was a fisherman. Knew Vanzetti slightly and saw him at 2 o'clock that afternoon in Plymouth.

FRANK JENNE lived in Plymouth and saw Vanzetti talking with Corl one afternoon in the spring of 1920 but did not remember the date.

ANGELO GUIDOBONE lived in Plymouth and said he saw Vanzetti in Plymouth that day at 12:15.

MRS. MELVIN CORL corroborated her husband above.

JOSEPH MORRY also corroborated Corl above, fixing the date of the 15th.

The following witnesses were offered to show from where the revolver that Vanzetti carried came.

ELDRIDGE ATWATER identified this revolver as formerly having been his.

REMFORD SLATER said he was Eldridge Atwater's brother-in-law. He had the revolver in Norwood, Mass. and sold it to Oroiani.

LUIGI FALINI said he bought the revolver from Oroiani and sold it to Vanzetti in January or February of 1920.

All these witnesses gave some reasons for knowing that this particular revolver had been theirs.

MARGARET J. KELLEY said she was the paymistress of the S-M Shoe Factory in Stoughton, where Sacco worked. She gave his earnings between 1918 and 1919, which showed high earnings.

There were some witnesses who testified concerning Sacco's rep-

station for being a good citizen and some who testified to Vansetti's reputation in Plymouth, but the testimony of the witnesses who testified to Vansetti's reputation in Plymouth was later stricken out.

The following witnesses were offered to prove an alibi on the part of Sacco:

The deposition of **SILVERIO BACCONE**. This deposition was taken in Italy. He said that he was working for the Italian Consul in Boston and that at that particular time in 1920, many Italians were dealing for passports and other matters; that he had only seen Sacco once, but remembered seeing him at either 2 o'clock or 2:15 April 15, 1920.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS lived in Boston, was an advertising agent for foreign newspapers. He met Sacco April 15, 1920 in Boston at Doni's Restaurant and that he met him that day for the first time.

ALBERT BOGGO lived in Boston and was employed by "La Petrici", an Italian newspaper. He said he saw Sacco in Boston April 15, 1920. He was introduced to him for the first time that day.

ANGELO WERNIG a contractor, lived in Roxbury. Said he saw Sacco the 15th in Boston at 11 o'clock.

BONNICK NIGGI lived in Wetham, was a carpenter. He knew Sacco and saw him April 15, 1920. Met him at the station at 8 o'clock in the morning.

FELICE GUARDONI lived in Somerville and was a journalist. He knew Sacco and he saw him April 15th on the steps of Doni's Restaurant. They ate together.

ASTORIO DENTONORE lived in Boston and was engaged in the business of foreign exchange. He met Sacco at 2:45 P.M., April 15th at a coffee house. He was introduced to Sacco by Guadagni above. They talked in regard to passports.

CARLOS M. AZZA lived in East Boston. Sacco made some payment to him for fruits on April 15th in Boston.

MRS. ROSE SAKCO also corroborated her husband's actions on that day in every particular.

No attempt is made herein to summarize the elaborate testimony of Vansetti and Sacco who both took the stand.

Vansetti said that on the day in question, he was in Plymouth peddling fish. He admitted that he told falsehoods on many subjects to Chief Stewart and District Attorney Katmann when examined by them in the Breckton Police Station. He admitted that he was at the home of the Johnsons on May 5th. He admitted that he was armed when arrested. He explained this conduct, these falsehoods, and the being armed by the fact that he was a radical and that there had been at that time a considerable movement against radicals in the United States, that he was in this radical movement and that some of his fellows had

been deported or their views and that he and others had received warnings that they should be on guard against the police because of these views, and that he and others had received warnings to destroy radical literature which was in the hands of others in the vicinity of West Bridgewater and at other places, and, for that reason, he was armed on the night of May 5th. He was at the Johnson house to start to collect the literature with his friends Sacco, Boda and Orciani and that the falsehoods he told were said because of his fear of arrest and deportation for his views and activities; in other words, he explained the evidence which the Commonwealth claimed was evidence of his consciousness of guilt by his fear of deportation and arrest for radicalism. He said that the revolver which he was carrying he had bought from one Luigi Falsini in January or February 1920, and explained the shells which were found in his pocket by saying that he had got them from Sacco in order to take them to some friends in Plymouth. In other words, in brief, Vanzetti denied any participation whatsoever in the murder. Said he was in Plymouth on the date of the shooting and explained his actions and falsehoods on the night of May 5th and thereafter by the fact that he was afraid of arrest for his radical views. Vanzetti also said that he had evaded the selective service draft and was afraid of trouble from that source.

Sacco denied completely any participation in the murder and said that on the day in question he was in Boston procuring passports and returned to Stoughton, his home, late in the afternoon. He denied that the cap found by the body of Berardelli was his, in fact, he denied any participation in the murder whatsoever. He admitted that he told falsehoods to Mr. Katzmann and Mr. Stewart. He admitted that he was armed when arrested. He admitted that he had gone with Vanzetti, Orciani and Boda to the Johnson house on May 5th. His explanation of his falsehoods, of his being armed, and his conduct at the Johnson house on the night of May 5th was identically the same as that of Vanzetti.

The issues of the trial, which were submitted to the jury by the charge of the presiding judge, Webster Thayer, in an extensive charge to the jury, to which no exception was taken by either defendant were as follows:

As to Sacco

1. Was he in South Braintree on the morning of April 15, 1920
2. Was he the person who shot Berardelli.
3. Was he in the murder car as it passed westerly up Pearl Street in flight or at any other point.
4. Was the mortal bullet found in the body of Berardelli fired from the pistol found on Sacco at the time of his arrest.
5. Was the car in which Sacco was seen making his escape from the scene of the murder that which was found in the Munley Woods on April 17th.
6. Was the cap found by the body of Berardelli, Sacco's
7. Were the admitted facts that Sacco was armed when arrested, that he told falsehoods to Mr. Katzmann and Chief Stewart, at and after the time of his arrest, at the Brookton Police Station, that he was at the Johnson house on May 5th acting suspiciously, evidence of his consciousness of guilt of these murders.

8. Did he own an electric car, of which J. S. Cole was the conductor, at East Bridgewater on a night at about the same time as the murder.
9. Did he reach under his coat in the police automobile on the way to Police Headquarters in Boston after his arrest in an effort to strike the officers.
10. Were the shells, or any of them found by the body of Bernardelli and delivered by Frank to the State Police, ejected from his automatic pistol.
11. Was the back window of the automobile broken as it passed up Pearl Street and did a gun protrude therefrom.

As to Vannetti

1. Did he get off a train coming from the direction of Plymouth and Cohasset at East Braintree on the morning of the murder.
2. Was he at South Braintree on the morning of the murder.
3. Was he in the murder car as it passed over the railroad crossing or any time thereafter on April 15, 1920.
4. Was his conduct at the Johnson house on May 5, 1920, the fact that he was armed when arrested and that he told falsehoods to District Attorney Katsmann and Chief Stewart at the Brookton Police Station on April 15th and thereafter, evidence of consciousness of guilt.
5. Were the shotgun shells found in his pocket at the time of his arrest part of his equipment for banditry. (or of Sacco's)
6. Did the revolver found on his person at the time of his arrest belong to Bernardelli.
7. Did the revolver which was found on his person when arrested have a new hammer.

The subject upon which the defendants have from the time of the rendering of the verdict offered the greatest and most bitter criticism is the subject of radicalism. The defendants have always insisted that they were convicted, not because they were guilty of this crime, but because the jury were prejudiced against them because they were radicals. The Commonwealth has contended that they opened up and brought into the case this subject themselves and had to stand for the bad consequences which such evidence might produce. The defendants do not deny that they opened up this subject but say that the whole case is permeated with prejudice because of this fact. The Commonwealth has been upheld by the Supreme Court in this contention. The defendants have not been upheld.

Certain Developments of the Case after the Trial.

The Ripley motion, or the first supplementary motion for new trial, the second supplementary motion for new trial, or the Gould affidavit, and the third and fourth supplementary motions added nothing to the facts of the case, nor did the first part of the

fifth supplementary motion for new trial, namely, the affidavit of William H. Proctor. The second part of the supplementary motion for new trial, however, was the affidavit of Albert E. Hamilton, an expert in firearms and in this case of technical facts, the technical evidence had developed beyond the state in which it was left at the trial, as the subject had been developed by experts considerably between 1931 and 1932. In that supplementary motion, one Albert E. Hamilton and one Augustus Gill testified for the defendants and they were squarely opposed again by Charles F. Van Amburg, an expert who testified at the trial, and by one Morton P. Robinson, a new expert who had not testified at the trial. The evidence developed at the hearings of this motion is illuminating and develops to a high degree of accuracy the questions concerning whether the revolver found on Vanzetti had a new hammer, whether one of the shells found beside the body of Berardelli had been fired from the Sacco pistol, whether the mortal bullet had been fired from the Sacco pistol, and whether the mortal bullet was discharged from a cartridge of the same date of manufacture of any of the cartridges found on Sacco at the time of his arrest. It would not seem to be useful to reiterate the reasoning of the experts in these particulars, since they were squarely opposed to each other, and the court found for the Commonwealth.

It is not possible at this time to report fully concerning the so-called Madeiros motion for new trial, or in other words, the sixth supplementary motion for new trial. In brief, Madeiros, who is a self-confessed and twice convicted murderer, said that he and others, whom he would not name, had committed the South Braintree crime and that Sacco and Vanzetti had not. Evidence was gathered by the defendants and by the Commonwealth from the 24th day of May through the 16th of July and the arguments were made in September, again before Judge Thayer. The case is now pending in the Supreme Judicial Court on a bill of exceptions taken to the court's denial of this motion. In as much as these matters have not finally been decided, any opinion or expression of the facts must be unsatisfactory at this time.

I can only state my theories. I take it that the three important questions in the case were

1. Was Madeiros telling the truth.
2. Did he participate in this crime.
3. Was any wrong done by the evidence of co-operation by the United States department of Justice and Mr. Katzmann before and at the time of the trial.

I beg leave to reserve for a future date any report on this motion until it has been passed on by the Supreme Judicial Court.

The defendants have contended ever since the rendering of the verdict against them that the attitude of Judge Webster Thayer was prejudicial to them and that his conduct of the trial clearly prejudiced the jury. This matter as far as it concerns the rulings and decisions and spoken words of the Judge at the trial have been found not to exist by the final ruling of the Supreme Judicial Court which has held in effect that the irrational and anarchical beliefs of the defendants were introduced into the case by the defendants

who then had to stand the consequences, of any possible prejudice arising from such action. However, there is no doubt that, if the Commonwealth ever succeeds in moving for sentence against these defendants, that this whole subject of radicalism will be opened up as the chief argument for commutation or pardon. It is virtually impossible to state in a comparatively brief report the ramifications which have been developed concerning this subject.

I trust that I have been able to assist you by this report. I have endeavored to make it entirely disinterested and to keep from it any argument on my part. I shall be glad to supplement this report by another when the Madelros motion has been passed upon and also to supplement these brief statements by a more complete oral explanation or further report, if it is necessary.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Dwight F. Ranney

D. F. RANNEY,
Asst. District Attorney,
Southeastern District.

DPR/JD

Always use post-offices of
THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Daily—769,645
Sunday—1,090,215

VOLUME LXXXVI—NO. 196 C

CHAS. H. VAN COTT, BUSINESS MANAGER

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1927—4 PAGES

CS—B. H. HARRIS—RECEIVED—** * * P1

Chicago Daily Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST PAPER

POLICE ROUT CHICAGO

With Good

**RULES AT NOON
ON APPEAL TO
STAY EXECUTION**

**Electric Chair Ready
for Radicals.**

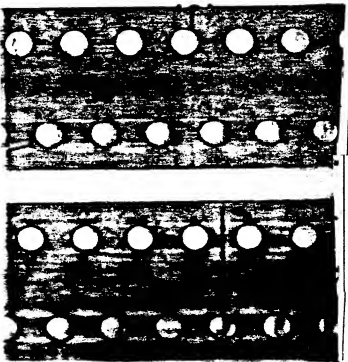
(Placed on back page)
The Tribune has been informed that the state attorney general, Mr. John W. Cook, has announced the state attorney general's office is preparing to appeal to the state supreme court to stay the execution of the death sentence of the three men convicted of the murder of the Chicago police officer, William J. Harrison, who was killed on August 10, 1926.

CHICAGO
ISAD
DEBA

AT
CHICAGO
(Page 1)



CHICAGO
ISAD
DEBA



Chicago Daily Tribune

FINAL EDITION

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1937—8 PAGES

NEWSPAPER
GREATEST
PRICE TWO CENTS

ROUT CHICAGO REIDS

With Governor

CHICAGO JUDGE, KADORA DUNCAN DEBATE ON SACCO

RULES AT NOON ON APPEAL TO STAY EXECUTION

Electric Chair Ready for Radicals

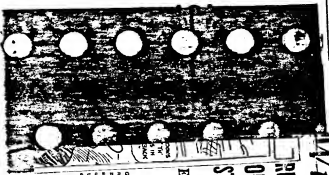
(From our last page)
The Illinois Supreme Court today ruled that when executed by electric chair, the execution of the death sentence of the two men charged with the slaying of Edward G. Bremer and the Bremer family is not unconstitutional. The court's decision will be made at noon today when the governor's decision is expected to be announced. He has not yet indicated whether he will grant the stay of execution of the two men.

LEADS SACCO, KIDNAPERS' MARCH

Dynamite Found at Sub-Postoffice

(From our last page)
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8-17-37

ing in the bleeding, sitting down
of the crowd dispersed. Downed
were crushed in the some of
confusion.

and battle came at the
the car during which a
nitroglycerine bomb was
red set to blow up a postal sub
at 1201 West Madison street
'clock last night.

All City's Police Headquarters,
the police of the city were
into service to maintain order
ght, and to be on guard against
of violence and sabotage.
arrests were made and
a meeting in 101 Eastman Avenue
with Ashland boulevard and Van Bu-
ren street, whence the rioting mob
ever came.

Speakers at the meeting had in-
duced their listeners with cries for
strike demonstrations, with demands
that labor in city and nation show its
force and influence for Racco and Van-
selli. Repeatedly the audience grew
larger as the evening progressed. The
light of the two dynamite men. At
last they were discharged, and then
the real demonstration began.

March Begins; Women Lead.

As the three or four thousand people
who had crowded into the hall poured
into the street, jabbering excitedly,
several sprang into the lead, and be-
gan to march for a parade.

And Lucien D'Angelo, who lives at
1535 1/2 street and at 14 is a well-
known man, fought to head the
march, and had tried to vainly before
end of the meeting to address the
throng, exhorting them to march
for peace.

Then she stepped to the stage of the
auditorium and screamed, "Let us
march for a general strike!" where-
upon she cried her. As she struggled
to their arms, crying always, "Gen-
eral strike! General strike!" she was
picked her up bodily and made way
with her to an ante-room, where they
looked her in.

Meanwhile the crowd was passing
out and the building across back-
ground her yelling and raced from the
hall to the street.

Calls Marchers to Parade.

Leaping on truck, the young woman
cried, "Come on! Come on, comrades!
Let us parade for Racco and Vanselli
and freedom for all!"

The hundreds heeded her call and
began their march. Drivers demand-
ing democracy for the men seemed to
appear as from nowhere, and as they
were being shot all took up the shout,
"Racco and Vanselli must not die!"
and at times it changed to "General
strike! General strike!"

Others in the district were attracted
to the yelling and cheering, and they
joined in the parade. The crowd
marched in wild fashion over Van
Buren street to Paulina, and then went
north to Madison street. Then they
turned east.

Street Traffic Paralyzed.

Trolley were jerked from trolley
wires and the street car crews were
hauled into the mob, with shouts of
"Come on, join the general strike for
Racco and Vanselli!"

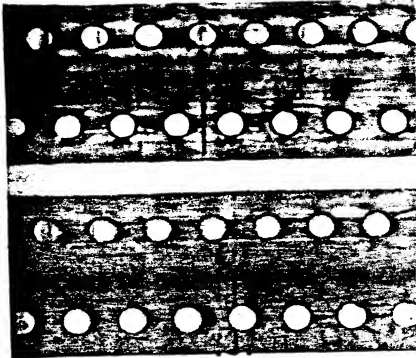
Traffic was paralyzed in a minute's
time. Street car after street car was
put out of service, and its men urged
to join the paraders.

Always the cry kept growing
stronger, "General strike! General
strike!"

Police Rush to Scene.

Then from the east came Chief
Detectives William O'Connor and Capt.
William Schomaker, with three squad
cars filled with detectives. They leaped
out of the cars came abreast of the
marching throng, and with clubs
drawn, directed to them to disperse.

Duke was approached by Miss
D'Angelo, self-appointed goddess of the
mob, who, singing Racco-Vanselli pas-
sionately, urged not to the crowd:
"Follow me, follow me, with tyroons



41-122-791
SALE

chairman of the meeting. The
 business, business agent of the "Carpenter"
 District Council, hailed him with
 a repulse.
 "We are here to plead for Scott and
 Varnett, not to promote a cause," he

From Albert Wachter of Chicago
 Editor, Chicago Tribune
 St. Louis, Mo. 10-11-1935

"I have just heard from
 he shouted. "They have also
 hair from the skulls of those
 well and are rushing them
 down."

"The new blow has been
 Now it is up to the workers
 country to protect against this
 murder!"

He was interrupted by the
 pointed cry for a general strike
 he raised his hands, silence
 crowd, and he added:

"Be careful, our enemies are in the
 hall. They will only prevent us in our
 resolution."

silence was restored for a minute,
 while the police detectives took new
 breath.

Johnson answered, to the ap-
 plause of the crowd, that two let-
 ters were being sent.

One to President Coolidge, reads as
 follows:

"Eight thousand Chicagoans at Anti-
 last a letter on Aug. 3, urge your
 intervention in the name of justice to
 stop the execution of Scott and Var-

Chicago Daily Tribune
 THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

Vol. LXXXV, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1935

Entered as second class under Post Office
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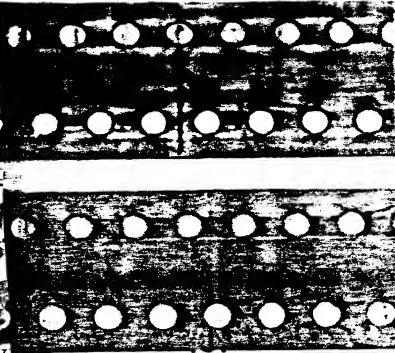
MOV.

To the millions of people
 been waiting for a *Sheep*
Movie Onyx, are coasts
 "That day is here."

After years of recent
 periments, *Sheep* is

Alma
S

105 N. Wabash Ave.
Opposite Field's



Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

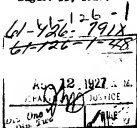
P.O. Box 452,
Norfolk, Va.



August 11, 1927.

Mr. J.E. Hoover,
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

10 104-
PERSONAL



Dear Sir:

With further reference to the Sacco-Vanzetti situation in this District, please be advised that I have received information in a confidential way that the Chief of Police at Raleigh, N.C. does not anticipate any trouble on account of the above situation and feels he is in position to cope with any situation that might arise in this regard.

At the Naval Base, Norfolk, Va. arrangements have been made whereby no automobiles can enter the Base without being escorted by a guard who is continually with the automobile until it leaves the Base.

At the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va. guards have been placed and have been more than zealous in the protection of the liner George Washington, which has been at the Navy Yard for repairs, inasmuch as many of the employees on the ship are foreigners. However, there has been no trouble and the George Washington leaves the Navy Yard today.

I will keep you further advised.

Very truly yours,

C.F. HENNRICH
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP-8/MLM
GPM:PC

JPM-F
61-126-791

RECORDED AUG 19 1927

August 17, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LUKINS

I am transmitting herewith a copy of a memorandum dated August 11, 1927, submitted by the Chicago Bureau office, relative to the activities of the Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers at Chicago, Illinois, on the evening of August 9, 1927, together with a photostatic copy of a newspaper clipping from the Chicago Daily Tribune under date of August 10, 1927.

Very truly yours,

Enc. 842599.

Director.

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) *Class*

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BOSTON

DATE WHEN MADE

8-11-27

8/6-11/27

REPORT MADE BY:

R. J. CONNELLEY, S.A.C.

REPORT MADE AT:

St. Louis

TITLE:

NICOLA SACCO and BARTOLOMEO Vanzetti

CHARACTER OF CASE:

Possible Anarchistic
Activities of Sympathizers

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

61-126-1
61-2-4

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Meeting of subjects' sympathizers on July 18, 1927 attended by a great number of people, but same was entirely orderly. Meeting scheduled for August 9, 1927 was not held at St. Louis as police would not give permit.

Federal Buildings located in St. Louis, namely, Customs Building, 8th & Olive Streets; Customs Appraiser's Building, 3rd & Olive Streets and Main Post Office have been covered by suitable guards under the Custodians of the respective buildings; special police guard requested on building located at 8th and Olive Streets where all Federal Courts are held. No activities apparent at St. Louis or in the territory covered by the St. Louis office which would indicate disturbances are possible and to date everything has been quiet.

PENDING.

Class. & Ext. By *SP-8ATJ/m*
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review *7/17/92*

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE



DETAILS

AT ST. LOUIS

Reference is made to *61-126-1* wire from the Director under date of *8/6/27*

Conferences have been had with the United States Attorney, United States Marshal, Post Office Inspectors and Custodians of the Federal Buildings, St. Louis as to precautions they had taken to be prepared should an emergency arise, and the Custodians advised that they have taken special precaution to put on special guards from other personnel in the Federal Buildings in order to protect such buildings, but to date nothing has occurred which would indicate any activities as against these buildings.

Agent *61-126-791X1* conferred with the Federal authorities at East St. Louis, namely

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

RECORDED AND INDEXED
AUG 13 1927

WASHINGTON
REFERENCE:

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A.M. AUG 11 1927

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED:

ROUTED TO: *DAW*
FILE *61-126-1*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Post Office Inspectors, Custodian, United States Attorney, as to this and they have taken similar precautions.

Agent [redacted] ^{b7c} at Danville and Springfield, Illinois made similar inquiry of the United States Attorney, United States Marshal and Custodians and they have also taken precautions to guard against possibilities in this matter.

All parties conferred with have been impressed as to the confidential nature of such inquiry in order to avoid any publicity as to any activities of this office in regard to the matter.

The local authorities at the various points indicated have been conferred with in this matter and they are on the alert for any disorders; the Police Department at St. Louis has issued special instructions to various officers to arrest any suspicious characters, especially in the vicinity of Federal Buildings or public property. A special uniformed guard of police officers has been requested by Acting Custodian W. J. McBurney of the Federal Building located at 8th & Olive Streets, wherein the various Federal Courts are held and such officers are on duty at the present time from the St. Louis Police Dept.

On July 18, 1927 the United Committee for the Freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti held a protest meeting at Columbus Square, 10th & Carr Streets, St. Louis, Mo., at which time various speakers covered different phases of this case and at this time there were about 1500 persons present. Such meeting and parade in connection therewith was entirely orderly.

Active in such protest meeting were the following:

Charles Blome, President, Local #69 of the International Moulders Union; a representative of the Central Trades and Labor Union; George Maurer of Chicago, representative of the International Labor Defense, who has supposedly conducted case of Sacco and Vanzetti; Isidor Feingold, representative of the International Hat and Cap Makers Union; Martin Dillman, President of the Teamsters Union, St. Louis; John Braun, printer, Typographical Union, #8; Giralomo LaScala of the Society del Ponte, an Italian Benefit Organization; Elmer McMillan, Journeyman painter and organizer of the International Labor Defense who also acted as Chairman of the meeting; Steve Zinich, a Slav of Chicago, Illinois, who is supposed to be an organizer for the Communist Labor Party, of whom James H. Nash, District Director, U.S. Department of Labor, Immigration Service, St. Louis, as per his Chicago office, advises is now out on bond for deportation pending receipt of his passport; John Michelangelo, 817 North 18th St., St. Louis.

X

CONFIDENTIAL

John Michelangelo, 817 North 18th St., St. Louis, above referred to, on July 11, 1927 was reported to Chief of Police Gerk, St. Louis as being a radical agitator by a confidential informant and as a party who was to be active in the meeting on July 18th. Michelangelo is described as being 44 years of age; 5' tall; smooth face; fair complexion; weighing about 150 pounds. Up until two weeks previous to July 11th, Michelangelo was employed as a barber by the Messina Shop, Ambassador Building, but was dismissed for reason of his continual agitation. On July 12, 1927, upon orders of Chief of Police Gerk, Michelangelo was arrested at 8th St., and Locas Ave., at which time he was passing out hand bills advertising the Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting to be held July 18th, and he was turned over to James H. Nash, Federal Immigration Inspector. It is understood that he confessed to entering the United States from Mexico on May 17, 1924, crossing the Rio Grande in a skiff without passport, having left his home in Savona, Italy, in 1923. After coming to the United States it is understood that he proceeded to Springfield, Illinois, to the home of his brother, Leo Michelangelo, coming to St. Louis two years ago where he has since been employed as a barber. This party was later released on bond, pending action by the Immigration Inspector, looking to his deportation.

Active in the preparations for the meeting which was held July 18th, 1927, was also Dr. Cesare Avighi, Editor of the Italian paper, Il Pensiero, and also head of the Facist Alliance of North America in St. Louis.

It was also announced that the following organizations were represented at such meeting: International Workers Aid; Socialist Labor Party; The South Slavonic Labor Defense; Young Workers Party; Young Workers League; The International Labor Defense; the Council for the Protection of Foreign-born Workers; Branch 470, Workmans Circle and the Labor Lyceum.

On 8-10-27 [redacted] height, 5'; weight, about 150 pounds; light brown hair; blue eyes; medium complexion, who claimed to reside at [redacted] St. Louis, called at the Bureau office and advised that on the morning of that date he had called at the St. Louis Basket and Box Company at the foot of Angelica Street, looking for work, and not securing employment he walked down toward the river and overheard a conversation between some men whom he thought were foreign, - judging from their conversation. He, however, claimed that he could not see these men as they were behind a pile of logs, but stated that these men were talking about blowing up the Merchants' Bridge between St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill.; and that he reported this to the Angelica Street Police Station, 9th & Angelica Streets and was referred to the Central District Police Headquarters where he talked to Chief of Detectives McCarthy, but was laughed at.

Agent [redacted] of the St. Louis office arranged to secure statement of informant [redacted] as to this, in order that it could be taken up with

CONFIDENTIAL

4
JAN 1928

CONFIDENTIAL

b7c
the police at once when the informant refused to go to the station with such information with an Agent. When Agent [redacted] was in the inner office of the Bureau the informant, who left his hat at the office advised that he was going to step into the hall to get a drink of water and departed before Agent [redacted] could arrange to ascertain why he had left so hastily and he could not be located at such time.

b7
Subsequent inquiry developed that informant was not known in the vicinity of [redacted], St. Louis; there being no [redacted]. Judging from informant's appearance and general nervousness, it is believed that this party was not entirely normal mentally. However, the above information was furnished to the St. Louis Police Department, who made suitable arrangements to guard the Merchants Bridge as indicated. Renewed precautions were also taken in connection with the guard maintained at the Federal Buildings. Further efforts to locate informant [redacted] have been made without success and indications are that his information was without value from developments to date.

Reference is made to wire of this office to the Director under date of August 8, 1927, advising as to the situation in this District and further telegraphic report will be made of any unusual circumstances which may arise.

PENDING.

CONFIDENTIAL

1928-1930

TELEPHONE

61-126-79117

RE: G.A.J.

6-2264-49

August 16, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

For your further information in connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti case, I am transmitting attached hereto copy of report submitted by Agent in Charge Connelley of the St. Louis, Missouri, office of the Bureau under date of August 11, 1927.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 90394.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/02 BY SP8/ha

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

Post Office Box 434

Indianapolis, Indiana
August 11, 1937

Division #1

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP-8 BJS/kub

With reference to radical activities at this time, a strong guard has been maintained at the Federal Building here and also at Terre Haute, Indiana for the last few days. Last night when the Associated Press representative informed me a respite had been granted to the Massachusetts anarchists, I told the Custodian of the Federal Building here that in my judgment there was no further immediate necessity for maintaining all of the watchmen. He agreed with me and this morning the Police Detectives have been withdrawn; however, the building is being guarded by the regular force of watchmen and in addition Post Office employees will continue to add extra precaution.

I have been informed that one [redacted] said to live at [redacted] New York City, and who is said to be an organizer among the radical element, has been in Indianapolis for the past seven or eight days. I am told that he left here today for New York. He is described as 5 ft 4 in, 120 lbs., black hair, roached back; brown eyes; prominent nose; yellowish complexion, smooth face; wears straw or soft black hat, blue suit and dark suit and pepper suit. b7c

The Chief of Police has informed me that he will again be ready to assist in guarding the Federal property whenever I may call upon him.

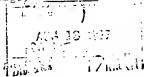
Respectfully,

Frank Cole
Agent in Charge

FC:A

APR 21 1972

REPRODUCED ORIGINAL-REMAIN



11

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

August 11, 1927.

61-126-1

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

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DATE 7/7/82 BY SP-805/mw

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request I communicated with Mr. Cook of the Chief Architect's Office, U. S. Capitol, on the 9th instant, who requested that this office furnish guards for that day from 9 A. M. to 12 P. M. Special Agent [redacted] and Special Agent [redacted] covered this detail. b7c

On the morning of August 10th I was notified by Mr. Cook that in view of the fact that the Capitol is closed from 4:30 P.M., to 9 A.M. the following day it would not be necessary to furnish any men for night duty. He requested that four men be assigned for day duty at the U. S. Capitol between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. Special Agents [redacted] are covering this detail until further notice. b7c

On the night of August 9th [redacted] a colored man, was found sleeping in the basement of the Capitol by Agent [redacted] who reported the same to the Capitol Police who arrested him, charging him with vagrancy. Upon investigation it was found that this man had worked at the Capitol about four years ago and that on various occasions he had been troublesome in sneaking into the Capitol building and sleeping. No weapons of any kind were found on him. He was committed to jail as a vagrant.

Other than the arrests which the Police made around the Department of Justice building, which have already been reported, no further disorder of any kind has been noted. A twenty-four hour detail is covering the Department of Justice Building at the present time as I have already reported to you.

Very truly yours,

J. T. FLOURNOY, AUG 16 1927 P.M.
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

JTF:JGD

W. B. O' M.

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Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

JTF:GER

WASHINGTON, D.C.

61-126-
August 15, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

RE: RELEASE OF INFORMATION PERTAINING
TO LAWRENCE LEATHERMAN IN THE
SACCO-VANZETTI CASE.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request, I called on Chief Postal Inspector Grant B. Miller for the purpose of making an inquiry as to whether or not it would be agreeable to the Post Office Department for the Department of Justice to release to the State authorities of Massachusetts information in its files which had been received from the Post Office Department pertaining to one Lawrence Leatherman.

After going over the Post Office file pertaining to Lawrence Leatherman with Mr. Miller, the matter was submitted to the Postmaster General, who stated that there would be no objection by the Post Office Department if the Department of Justice released this information to the proper authorities of the State of Massachusetts. It may be added that the Postmaster General expressed the opinion that it is no more than right that any information in the possession of the Government pertaining to the Sacco-Vanzetti case should be made available to the authorities of the State of Massachusetts. He also adds that, if in your judgment you deem the same expedient, you may say in submitting this information that if the State authorities of Massachusetts desire the Post Office Department will very gladly, upon application of the Governor of Massachusetts, furnish detailed information as to the personnel file of Lawrence Leatherman.

Very truly yours,

J. T. Flood
J. T. FLOOD,
Acting Agent in Charge

RECORDED & INDEXED

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DATE 7/2/82 BY SP8/MLC

61-126-792
AUG 15 1927 P. M.
FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

August 15, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

In accordance with your instructions, I have made an exhaustive review of all files relating in any way to Sacco and Vanzetti. I have not found anything bearing directly or indirectly upon the guilt or innocence of these two men. In this examination I have borne in mind your direction to resolve any and all doubts in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Respectfully,



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
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP-8BJ/AG

61-126

RECORDED

AUG 15 1927

61-126-793
INDEXED
AUG 15 1927 P.M.
FILED



W. B. O' M.

KEY MEN OF AMERICA

FRED R. MARVIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SUITE 1203, 120 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET

PHONE WISCONSIN 4249

NEW YORK

August 12, 1927.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover -

I am sending you herewith a photostat of a letter which has been generally mailed out by the American Civil Liberties Union on the Western Union Telegraph blank.

As your office and the other offices will be flooded with telegrams, I think you should know their source.

I have also sent a copy to the State Department.

Yours for National Loyalty,

Fred R. Marvin

Fred R. Marvin,
Director.

FRM/B

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/92 BY SP-80THC

RECORDED

61-126-7

AUG 16 1927

Div One

MAI

AUG 15 1927

Charge to the account of _____

Form 1284-A

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
TELEGRAMS	DAY LETTER
TELETYPE	NIGHT LETTER
DAY LETTER	NIGHT LETTER
DAY LETTER	NIGHT LETTER
DAY LETTER	NIGHT LETTER
DAY LETTER	NIGHT LETTER
DAY LETTER	NIGHT LETTER
DAY LETTER	NIGHT LETTER
DAY LETTER	NIGHT LETTER
DAY LETTER	NIGHT LETTER

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CHECK	
TIME FILED	

WESTERN UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

AUGUST 11, 1937

WILL YOU TELEGRAPH AT ONCE TO PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, SECRETARY KELLOGG AND ATTORNEY GENERAL SARGENT WELLES RELAYING TO SACRO AND VANZETTI ON GROUNDS THAT UNTIL THESE FILLS ARE MADE JUDIC HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS WOULD OVER WILL HAVE DOUBT AS TO JUSTICE OF VERDICT. THIS IS LAST STEP IN EFFORTS TO SAVE AMERICA SHAME OF EXECUTION OF TWO MEN BELIEVED TO BE VICTIMS OF PERSECUTION BECAUSE OF POLITIC I BELIEVE FORMER AGENTS OF DEPART- MENT OF JUSTICE IN AFFIDAVITS DECLARE DEPARTMENT RECORDS CERTAIN PRO OF OF THIS PERSECUTION PLEASE GET FRIENDS TO SEND SIMILAR MESSAGES.

AFRICAN CIVIL RIGHTS UNION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/82 BY SP-8 BJS/MLK

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EVENING STAR, AUGUST 11, 1927

APPEAL FOR SACCO DECLARED UNUSUAL

No Precedent Found for Idea
to Justice of United States
Supreme Court

By the Associated Press.

Lawyers studying Supreme Court precedents on the Sacco-Vanzetti case expressed the opinion today that a justice of the court might have power to grant permission for the filing of a writ of habeas corpus, but added none had exercised that authority to their recollection.

The general practice has been for the justice to suggest that application for such a writ be made to the proper Federal district court. A number of petitions for permission to file writs of habeas corpus have been received in the Supreme Court without the lower Federal courts passing upon them. It was recalled, but in such instances, when the court was in recess individual justices of the court, upon advice that such a petition had been filed, went no further than to grant a stay of execution until the full court could determine whether it would permit the filing of the petition.

It was pointed out that under the established practice of the Federal courts writs of habeas corpus were granted only when the jurisdiction of the lower courts was challenged. So far as known here there has been no suggestion that the Massachusetts courts were without jurisdiction.

With the issue centering around alleged prejudice of the trial judge and questioning of his rulings the usual ground for review in the Supreme Court would have been by writ of error. That is provided that such a writ must be obtained within three months after the final decision in the lower courts, which time has expired in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP-8/SL/PA

61-126

POLICE ARREST TWO NEAR U. S. BUILDING

One Held for Questioning.
Other Freed—Both Found
at Justice Department.

One man was being held for investigation at the second precinct today and another was released from custody this morning following arrests by police guards and Department of Justice agents on duty in the vicinity of the Department of Justice Building, at Vermont avenue and K street, to prevent possible outbreaks by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers.

One suspect, giving his age as 24 and his employment as a clerk, is held for investigation. He was arrested by Policeman R. B. Carroll of the second precinct yesterday afternoon while Carroll was on guard at the building in company with Justice agents.

The man who was released this morning was taken into custody at 3:30 a.m. yesterday, but investigation revealed that suspicions of the arresting officers were unfounded.

Officials Are Reluctant.

A check-up is being made today on the second suspect. It was admitted, but both police and Department of Justice officials were reluctant when queried about the case.

It was ascertained, however, that the arrest was made after an automobile had been seen in the alley near the Department of Justice Building Sunday afternoon as well as yesterday.

Officials at the Department of Justice admitted knowledge of two arrests having been made by the police guarding the building. They refrained from making any comments, however, on the ground that the arrests were made by the police and the case was considered entirely within the hands of local authorities. They indicated that in one case, at least, they were satisfied that the arrest brought nothing to light upon the Sacco-Vanzetti trouble, and professed the belief that the second arrest would likewise prove unconnected with that case.

Police were just as close-mouthed. At the second precinct, it was learned, the general impression had gone out that the least said about the arrests the more pleasing it would be to Department of Justice officials.

Today the guard around the Department of Justice Building continued at full strength. Two plain clothes policemen hunkered on the corner of Vermont avenue and K street; a Department of Justice agent loitered indolently against a parked automobile in front of one of the entrances; still another guard watched the alley to the north of the building, and indications that others were in protected nooks and crannies nearby were lacking.

RESENTS SACCO CHARGE.

Justice Department Denies Part in
Trial of Medicals.

A telephone request from a sympathizer of Sacco and Vanzetti to the Department of Justice yesterday for information in its files which might relate to an alleged effort on the part of the Federal Government to "frame" the two men was flatly denied.

The Federal Government had no connection with the trial of the two men, Acting Attorney General Parsons said, in answering the query.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP8PCH

61-126